James A. Richardson On Outlook for Wheat

Tomorrow's Market Leaders—Imperial Oil

Sir Henry Thornton On Truck Competition

Largest Circulation of Any Canadian Financial Paper

THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors

Canadian Mining News Department Page 16

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The Nation's Business

The Chamber of Commerce Meeting

Concentrate on Big Problems

Richardson on Wheat

Novel Employment Plan Presented

Concentration on Key Problems

THE work done by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce at its national gathering in Regina last week was, in some respects, more important than that of any previous gathering of the boards of trade of Canada. The meeting concentrated attention on a limited number of subjects of national importance including the reconstruction of Western agriculture, unemployment, governmental economy and the national railway problem. Able addresses and intelligent discussion on these subjects were followed by resolutions that, if they did not sharply define the stand of Canadian business, at least gave the individual boards of trade topics for further study. In this respect the Chamber avoided one of the mistakes of previous years when long lists of resolutions—most of them quite innocuous because they were simple concessions to many opposing viewpoints—were passed in a fitful last half hour when a tactful chairman smoothed the path for a speedy wind-up.

* * *

THE Chamber, as a national body of business men, should set as its objective an extension and improvement of this idea of uncovering the key economic problems of Canada, providing for their serious treatment by men who have given ample thought to them, and the crystallization of these problems for discussion and action by the many individual boards of trade and business associations in Canada. It is, for instance, not necessary for the Chamber to pass a resolution which contains the solution of the railway problem or of the problem of employment stabilization. If it will but direct the thinking of Canada's scattered thousands of business men to the heart of a problem and encourage the further study of the problem by smaller groups from coast to coast it will be doing a worthwhile service.

* * *

Plan to Stabilize Employment

AN INTERESTING and definite plan for the stabilization of employment, as developed by the Canadian Construction Association, was presented to the meeting by an important Montreal leader of the contracting industry, J. P. Anglin, president of Anglin-Norcross, Limited. The plan was presented as a way to avoid unemployment insurance. It is at least worthy of further serious study by business groups even though this further study may reveal it to have many impracticabilities. The plan involves briefly the establishment of a federal fund for the particular type of public works that are now being carried out as relief measures. To this fund all wage and salary earners would contribute and their assessments would be implemented by equal contributions from employers and the federal government. When the index of unemployment went below a certain figure, the government would be empowered to inaugurate public works to be paid for from the fund but with the provision that the wages paid would be below the prevailing scale so that there would be no inducement for workers to depend upon such projects instead of permanent employment.

The difficulties in the way of working out such a plan are stupendous and were not fully covered by Mr. Anglin. In any event, it is merely a substitute for better planning by business and of more logical programming of public works. And it might have serious effects upon individual initiative by eliminating some incentive to thrift. Nevertheless, it represents a serious effort to study out the employment problem.

* * *

Canada's Future Certain in Wheat

THE name of Richardson has stood high in Canadian wheat circles since before the C. P. R. days and it is encouraging to have such a survey of the Canadian wheat situation as was given to the Canadian Chamber of Commerce by James A. Richardson, of Winnipeg. So much nonsense is talked about wheat, about the necessity of abandoning half of our wheat-growing area, about the impossibility of our competing with Russia, about the "permanent" loss of our foreign markets for grain that a sensible survey of the situation from one who speaks with authority is valuable.

Canada has the finest wheat-growing land in the world and grows a quality of wheat that has not been duplicated elsewhere. That is the fundamental fact that Mr. Richardson stresses. He recognizes that we have learned some things in the last three years that will help us in our future wheat-growing and selling. One of the things we have learned is that

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

WHEAT POOLS REORGANIZING AS ELEVATORS

Western Discusses Chance Brownlee May Leave Politics

LAMBERT NAMED

Former Grain and Milling Man Appointed to Represent Manitoba

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—Premier Brownlee of Alberta has taken on a large task in the western provinces, from which interesting developments are expected to ensue. He is to be the representative of the Alberta government on the board of the Alberta Pool, and in addition has been appointed by the governments of Manitoba and Saskatchewan to the pool boards in those respective provinces. Each provincial government is also to have another representative on the board of its provincial pool, and already Norman Lambert, until recently acting general manager of the Maple Leaf Milling Company and formerly secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, has been appointed in Manitoba. with the funding of the obligations incurred by the pools, because of the total of twenty-five million dollars which have had to be paid on account of guarantees of pool accounts, assumed the right to appoint representatives to the different boards with veto powers over the action of other directors, in order to protect the provincial interest.

Is Temporary Only

The political consequences that may follow will receive a good deal of attention in Alberta. Obviously the arrangement with respect to Premier Brownlee is a temporary one, for the premier of one province could not long continue to hold the relationship to governments other than his own which is implied in the Saskatchewan and Manitoba appointments. The possibility of Mr. Brownlee retiring from politics to devote his time entirely to the grain handling organizations will be actively canvassed. Not only the question of a possible successor will be debated, but the political control of the province may be at stake. As a political force the farmers' organization known as the U. F. A. is much weaker than it was, and without Mr. Brownlee it is very doubtful if it could maintain its hold. Both Liberal and Conservative parties will scent a possible opportunity.

The immediate responsibility Mr. Brownlee has assumed is to protect the financial interests of the different governments, but the real task before him is regarded as being to determine what reorganization of the pools can be brought about. He is to head a co-ordination committee which is to explore the possibility of setting up a new central body through which the provincial organizations may conduct their selling operations. Since the collapse of pool selling each provincial body is essentially an elevator company doing business along old established lines, each going its own way and with the old Central Selling Agency being wound up as rapidly as possible. Some small amount of pooling is still being done, by each organization separately, but its importance is so slight that the word "pool" no longer properly describes the different provincial companies. Whether, under new conditions, there will be any great impulse to common action among the different organizations and if the advantages in sight would be sufficient to offset the difficulties in the way are matters to be determined.

Reorganize From Bottom

That is only a minor feature of the problem which Mr. Brownlee will undoubtedly set himself to tackle. The fundamental thing is the possibility of reorganizing the pools from the bottom. In the past they have been based on contracts of their members to market their grain in common, and with the contracts abandoned a new basis has to be found, if they are to endure as farmers' organizations. To find such a basis, to assure its acceptance, to set the reorganized bodies going in a way that promises permanence, is a task of considerable magnitude.

The principle upon which a satisfactory solution is to be settled may be briefly stated. The governments must get out of the grain

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

Vital Railway Plans Soon to be Stated By Montreal, Ottawa

Heads Chamber

W. L. McGREGOR, of Walkerville, Ontario, new president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, seen in an informal pose at Churchill.

Two Systems Draw Closer Together for Relief

EXPENSES TRIMMED

But Major Changes in Policy Needed to Solve National Railway Problem

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL — Canada's main worry at the moment is unemployment, but lurking in the background is another problem of greater importance and of far-reaching influence—that of placing the railways on a sound and profitable basis.

Unheralded by publicity. leaders of the two great railways have been endeavoring to find a way out of the maze.

For over eighteen months revenues of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways have steadily declined. The falling off in earnings has proceeded at such a rate that the managements of the two systems are seriously alarmed.

Running Into Debt

The Canadian National has been piling up a debt, which is truly staggering and even under the most favorable auspices it would take many, many years to even meet the carrying charges.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has cut its dividend in half and unless there is a marked improvement in the situation, may have to eliminate all dividends on the ordinary shares.

The railways have grown and grown until today they threaten to engulf the country, rather than be the means by which the Dominion's resources can be exploited and profitably marketed.

Way ou is Sounded

While Ottawa frankly discusses amalgamation of the C.N.R. and the C.P.R., while the announcement of the proposed Royal Commission on railways hangs fire, the two systems are being brought closer together by joint action on the part of Sir Henry Thornton, chairman of the C.N.R., and Edward W. Beatty, chairman of the C.P.R. to trim expenses, avoid new capital commitments, eliminate duplication and otherwise solve common problems. But the railway presidents are hampered by public indifference, sectional jealousy and political control—three troubles for which the remedy is believed to be a Royal Commission of Inquiry.

But despite the difficulties, progress is being made and announcements of vital importance to the railways and users of railway service will shortly be made in Ottawa and Montreal.

Problems are Old

The problems facing the railways today are not new. They have been present for years and are the cumulative result of past mistakes, lack of foresight and failure to face the situation.

Of course, the blame does not altogether lie with railways. As public carriers, they have been subjected to rulings and orders, resulting from political expediency or other causes, which have only added to the burden.

Cut Down Mileage

Consolidation or reduction of trackage is one of the first jobs to be tackled by the railways. Canada cannot now support the present two transcontinental lines with their myriads of feeders. The causes which brought them into being may have been justified at the time, but time has proven that the Dominion is slowly, but surely being strangled by these self-same lines.

There has been a tendency to boast about Canada's railway mileage. And while the country is better serviced in this regard than almost any other nation in the world, the cost has been far beyond that which any young country could possibly bear.

One of the first steps to be taken in cleaning up the railway situation, therefore, is the elimination of nonprofitable lines and duplicate trackage. It is not an easy matter to accomplish this end.

Politics an Obstacle

If the railways were allowed to determine for themselves which lines would be abandoned, the solution would be comparatively simple. But the railways have been surrounded with so much governmental red tape that it is not possible for them to take independent action.

One of the biggest obstacles to eliminating duplicate or unprofitable lines, would be political interference. It is readily understandable that a member of parliament would object most strenuously to reducing railway service in his own constituency. If a general over-all clean-up is to be made, the opposition would be increased manyfold.

Truck Competition Serious

Truck competition is another serious matter for the railways. The vast highway building program of the provincial and Dominion Governments over the last decade has opened up new arteries of traffic. The trucking business growth has been of the mushroom variety. Trucking is a decided menace to the steam railways.

The truck operators are, in many cases, poorly financed and operate

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

PROV. PAPER COVERS NEEDS OF PREFERRED

Company Notes Business Decline But Cuts Costs

While net earnings for Provincial Paper Limited are not going to reach the figure shown for 1930 it does appear that the preferred dividend will be earned. In view of the strong financial position of the company there seems every likelihood that this dividend will be continued if 1932 business does not fall behind 1931.

In the year to December 31, 1930, the earnings from operations were sufficient to look after depreciation of $250,000, bond and bank interest of $229,559 and to leave a net profit of $516,188 or more than twice the preferred dividend requirement of $245,000. In 1930 common dividends amounting to $125,000 were also paid.

Just at the end of the summer season it is difficult to determine the position of this company but it is known that business is running from 15 per cent to 20 per cent behind business of a year ago. Unless there is a greater pick-up in the last three months of the year, than can safely be expected, it would appear that the business for the whole year will be down about this amount. The business of Provincial Paper Limited is not highly seasonal. February and December are usually quiet months as are also July and August. At this time, therefore, the company has passed through three of its four normally quiet months and faces a good period between now and the end of the company year.

Provincial Paper Limited has, of course, been getting down its expenses to some extent although no sensational reductions have been possible because there was never a tendency toward flamboyant increases in costs in connection with this company. Such savings, however, as have been possible are believed to be sufficient to ensure that the decrease in profits will not be of much greater percentage than the decrease in the volume of business. This would make it apparent that earnings will be sufficient for depreciation, for bond interest, and probably for the preferred dividend.

Consumers' Gas Report To Show Increased Sale

The depression has not adversely affected Consumers' Gas Co. of Toronto.

The report of the company for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1931, it is understood, will show an increase of 4 per cent in gross gas consumption, as compared with the 1930 fiscal year. This means that the current year has been even better than 1929.

In view of the reduction in rates in April of this year it is doubtful if the gross revenue of the company will be quite equal to the $7,952,000 which was reported for that previous year. However, there is an increase in connected meters and it is believed that even a partial resumption of industrial activity in certain plants which normally are substantial users of gas will result in an increase in dollar income.

In April of the present year the gas rates, which had been at from 75 cents to 85 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, were reduced 5 cents per 1,000. This was made possible by reason of the special surplus account having grown to a figure equal to 5 cents per 1,000 cubic feet of all the gas sold by the company.

SHERRITT'S COSTS BELOW SALES PRICE

Total Costs Six Cents a Pound—Gold and Silver 56 Cents a Ton

MILLING 900 TONS

Copper Production About 2,000,000 Pounds Per Month But Market Restricts Sales

Operating but one unit of the three units provided for in its new mill, Sherritt-Gordon Mines has in a few months, since production started on March 10, last, established a record as an economical copper producer that has few if any parallels in the world. Operating costs, including all development, mining, milling, smelting, transportation, refining and selling expenses as well as head office and administration expenses, but no depreciation or taxes are slightly better than six cents per pound, as against current prices of 7¼ cents per pound, the lowest in history.

The initial unit in operation has a nominal capacity of 600 tons daily but during August production was approximately 27,000 tons of ore treated or an average of 900 tons daily—a 50 per cent increase over the rated capacity of the plant. The copper produced in August was almost 2,000,000 pounds, bringing the total copper production since the commencement of operations last March to 7,679,386 pounds. The grade of ore currently treated averages about 3.8 per cent copper from which a recovery of 95 per cent is made, producing a copper concentrate averaging almost 23 per cent copper. In addition to the copper a recovery of gold and silver is made which is averaging 56 cents per ton.

From Western Ore Body

The ore being treated comes from the Western ore zone adjacent to the main shaft and from above the 500-ft. level. While higher than the average for the zone, which is estimated at about 2.75 per cent copper, it is not the highest grade of ore available. Earlier the grade of ore in the section currently being treated was estimated at 3.5 per cent copper whereas actual operations are proving the grade to be about three-tenths of one per cent higher than the estimate. This leads officials to believe that the grade for the Western zone will average above the estimate and that the property may prove to be a 3 per cent mine.

No zinc concentrate is being produced at present although one unit of the concentrator is planned for treating the ore in the Eastern ore zone having a high zinc content. About 70 per cent of the zinc ore is in the Eastern zone. The ore being treated averages about two per cent zinc which is not recovered.

Use Flin Flon Smelter

The copper concentrate produced, amounting to approximately 120 tons daily, is shipped over the Canadian National Railway branch line from The Pas to the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., smelter at Flin Flon, a distance of approximately 85 miles, which provides an important source of revenue for this branch line. At the smelter, blister copper is produced, which is shipped to the Ontario Refining Co. at Copper Cliff, Ontario, for refining.

Officials are enthusiastic over the initial showing made by the new mill, particularly over the enviable production costs that have been demonstrated. During August, production reached a level that is expected to be maintained and which not only meets all operating costs, with the current price of

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

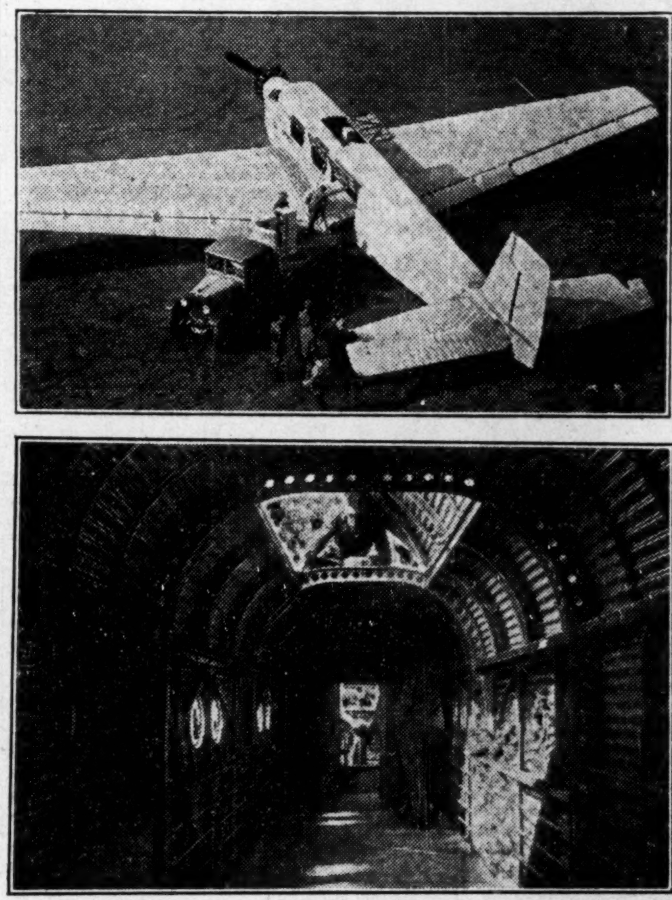
B.A. Oil Opens New Refinery In Montreal

Official opening of the new Montreal refinery of British American Oil Co. is set for September 25 but the refinery is already on an operating basis. Capacity production of the new unit is approximately 215,000 gallons of gasoline daily plus by-products. To secure this output the refinery would handle some 315,000 gallons of crude oil daily. Combined daily capacity of the company's refineries in Montreal and Toronto is now about 350,000 gallons.

The Montreal refinery has been built at a cost of around $2,000,000 and the site comprises some 90 acres with storage capacity sufficient for 500,000 bbls. of crude oil and 500,000 bbls. of refined gasoline. The crude oil is obtained from the southwestern oil fields in the United States, particularly from East Texas. The company has chartered five ocean tankers for the ocean transport of crude and has three tankers in operation on the Great Lakes of which two were built specially for the company early this year.

It is expected that the new unit will take care of demand in the East and will enable the Toronto unit to handle more business in the West.

World's Biggest Freighter for Canada



Canadian Airways, Ltd., will take delivery on Dec. 1 of a Junkers "52," the largest freight aeroplane in the world, photographs of which are shown above. Already 500 tons of freight have been contracted for by the company to be carried by this plane into the northern parts of Manitoba, Quebec and Ontario during the winter. The plane weighs 8,800 lbs. empty and will carry little short of its own weight or nearly four tons of freight. The bottom picture shows the interior with more than 100 square feet of floor space, being 28 feet long, 5½ feet wide and 6½ feet high. It can operate within a 900-mile radius of its base and is expected to be a potent factor in the development of Canada's northern frontier.

IMPERIAL OIL TO WIDEN SALE OF NEWEST GAS

Response to Big Campaign Leads to Broader Plans

The "three-star" brand of gasoline which Imperial Oil, Ltd., introduced in Eastern Canada on September 3 has met with such a favorable response from the public that the company plans shortly to distribute this brand throughout Canada. At present this gasoline is distributed in Ontario, as far north and west as Sudbury and in Quebec and the Maritime provinces. It is produced from the Sarnia, Montreal and Halifax refineries.

This gasoline, which is retailed at the medium price, is produced by a process so far exclusive to Imperial Oil, and which was developed in the laboratories of that company at Sarnia. It is claimed that it is a better gasoline than heretofore has been offered at the price. It is said to combine high volatility and anti-knock properties heretofore confined to the most expensive grades.

Three Grades Now

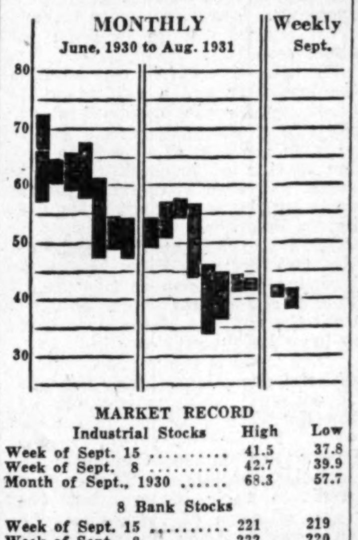
Imperial Oil now is selling three grades of gasoline instead of the two which formerly were the standard stock in trade of the service stations. The cheapest brand was first offered at 17 cents but is now priced at 18½ cents.

To the surprise of some executives of the company, the 18½ cent gasoline, introduced at the same time as the three-star brand, has not been sold in the same quantity as is the brand most widely advertised. It was believed that, in view of the apparent public demand for cheaper goods, there would be a heavy sale of the cheapest grade of gas offered by Imperial Oil. But the fact is that the quantity of the 18½ cent gas sold is only about one-third the quantity of the three-star brand.

Imperial Oil conducted a strong advertising campaign for its newest brand of gasoline in the first and second week in September. Large space is being used in magazines and newspapers and a considerable sum was spent in other forms of advertising at the service stations and otherwise.

Stock Market

20 INDUSTRIAL STOCKS



MARKET RECORD

Industrial Stocks	High	Low
Week of Sept. 15	41.5	37.8
Week of Sept. 8	42.7	39.9
Month of Sept., 1930	68.3	57.7
8 Bank Stocks		
Week of Sept. 15	221	219
Week of Sept. 8	222	220
Month of Sept., 1930	263	252
10 Public Utilities		
Week of Sept. 15	64	61
Week of Sept. 8	66	63
Month of Sept., 1930	96	86

Gypsum Dividend May be Reduced

Directors of Gypsum, Lime & Alabastine, Canada, Ltd. will meet on September 21 to take action on the common dividend due October 1. Street opinion is that the common dividend will be either reduced or passed entirely and the stock has sold down to 5¾. Present dividend is on a basis of 80 cents per year having been reduced from $1.50 with the payment made on January 2, 1931.

Business of the company has been on a reduced basis this year with sales down 18 per cent. Savings have been effected in operations, and working capital is stated to have been maintained during the current year, but with construction activity down and with industrial customers of the company working at reduced capacity, it is considered probable that Gypsum directors will take steps to conserve the cash position of the company.

OFFICIALS DENY LOBLAW ENTRY IN NEW MERGER

Will Open More Stores—Handle Additional Lines of Goods

No credence should be given any story involving the merger of Loblaw Groceterias Ltd. with chain food stores in the United States according to officials of the company. The most recent story, which comes from the United States, states that the Canadian company will merge with B. H. Kroger Grocery & Baking Corp., National Tea Co. in a new chain store organization to be headed by W. H. Albers, former president of the Kroger company.

It is known that tentative offers were made some time ago for the acquisition of the Loblaw subsidiary operating in the United States but it is reported that this offer was not given serious consideration. There is some possibility that the stores operated in the United States may be sold at some future time but present economic conditions are not regarded as being favorable enough to bring a sufficiently tempting offer.

Loblaw Groceterias Ltd. has not increased the number of stores operating in Ontario for the past year but it is understood that a new store will be opened shortly in Toronto and that others are in prospect. Several new developments will be tried out by the company in the near future and if these meet with the approval of the public there is a probability that the company will merchandise several new lines that are not carried at present. Cooked ham has recently been sold and it is stated that this new line has been very successful. In the Chicago stores of the United States subsidiary peaches have been sold in very substantial volume.

While physical volume of merchandise sold remains well above the 1930 level there was some drop in dollar volume of sales during the four weeks ended August 22 as compared with the same period of 1930. Sales in dollars for the 1931 period are reported at $1,077,716 as against $1,245,324 in 1930 while profits dropped to $55,413 from $65,670.

BAKERIES ARE COSTLY TO MILLERS

Financial Reports Make Poor Reading for Shareholders

EXPENSIVE OUTLETS

Millers Now Realizing Costliness of Setting Up Distributing Channels

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Bakeries for sale! Maybe not, but some of the flour milling companies which entered this field of activity on a grandiose scale two or three years back, might not be adverse to considering any reasonable offer for some of their units.

Three years ago there was a mad scramble by the millers to buy up bakeries. The golden prospect of a permanent outlet for flour outweighed such minor considerations as price, profitable operations, etc. Many were the bakeries sold and at prices which left their owners gasping.

It was a case of follow the leader. One company got into the field, then another, until finally all the operators were after any bakery which used a few thousand barrels of flour. It made little difference whether or not the bakery had a sound financial record. Secure the tonnage was the byword of the industry. Consequently today there is hardly a city in the Dominion in which the flour millers are not represented by one or more bakeries.

Face New Conditions

The last two years have brought home the cold truth that a bakery may be an outlet for flour but a bakery is not always a profitable investment. It may have been a good move to control outlets, but the millers now realize that they have paid a fancy price for the assurance of having a market for their product. Sales costs have probably been lowered, but the price paid for the bakeries over and above their actual worth will have to be considered as a charge against selling costs to be amortized over a period of years.

Generally speaking the companies found that the possible profits of the baking business and the benefits to be obtained from controlling an outlet for a portion of their flour were not commensurate with the investment they had to make.

Losses on Deals

It is reported that the mills sold flour at fixed prices months ahead and hedged by buying wheat. When the flour prices declined, they were protected against loss but as they had already purchased the wheat they could not make any profit on the long-term contracts, but these contracts for flour had been placed by their own baking subsidiaries and when the price of bread came down they lost the money through these bakeries. The millers would have been better off if they had never hedged the wheat at all. At the same time the chain store bakeries and other smaller bakeries who did not contract ahead for flour, cut prices and made very satisfactory profits.

Maple Leaf in Field

An examination of the position of those milling companies in the baking business, shows how deeply the companies have become involved. Maple Leaf Milling Co. was one of the first to get control of a string of bakeries. Through its principal subsidiary, Canada Bread, it controls 11 bakeries in Montreal,

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You can't wear out the style/ of a BROCK

Economical Prices... Smartest Styling... Superb Workmanship also ST. LAWRENCE and HORTON Hats at lower prices

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"No! what else could I want?"

Guests of the New Colonial will find every desirable innovation at this hostelry. Ideally situated just four blocks from the White House and one from car and bus lines.

$60,000 improvements just completed. All rooms now have bath or toilet with running water, radio, oscillating electric fans, and modern furnishings.

Up-to-date Coffee Shop

Single Rooms $2 and $2.50 daily
Double Rooms $3 and $3.50 daily
With bath $3 and $3.50 single
With bath $4.50 and $5 double

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WHO KNOWS WHAT TOMORROW HOLDS?

Success for some—Failure for others—and perhaps for your business, destruction by fire. That you have considerable influence over this is unquestionable. Statistics compiled by insurance companies prove conclusively that an automatic sprinkler equipped plant is practically immune from fire. The 50% to 80% reductions in premiums given by the insurance companies on sprinkler equipped plants, not only evince their absolute faith in Automatic Sprinklers, but, in a short time will pay for the installation.

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REGENT KNIT OUTER and Sports Wear

Important Survey in N. B.

The first geological survey conducted in New Brunswick by the Provincial Government within the past six or seven years is making satisfactory progress and will be concluded late in October, according to Dr. W. J. Wright, provincial mineralogist, who is in charge of the survey.

"They're Off"....

With your glasses glued to the flying horses you see the blood-tingling moves lost to the naked eye . . . the favorite, in close quarters, winging through a narrow gap as the leaders bear out . . . the changing position at the far turn . . . the desperate drive on the home stretch. Vividly, clearly, field glasses bring the picture to you.

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Of great luminosity, made by Deraisme, complete in leather case. Pair $15.00

OPTICAL DEPARTMENT—THIRD FLOOR—YONGE STREET

Out-of-town customers write the Shopping Service.

T. EATON Co LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA

RELIANCE GRAIN PROFITS RECORD MARKED GAINS

Common Earned 35 Cents a Share After All Charges

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Earnings of Reliance Grain Co. in the fiscal year ended July 31, 1931, showed a marked improvement over the previous period. After deductions which included provision for depreciation, bond interest, income tax, and preferred dividends, there remained a sum equal to 35 cents a share on the common stock; in the previous year the company showed a deficit of $8,478 after interest charges alone.

Operating profit last year was $506,114 compared with $110,132 in the previous year and $1,049,935 in 1929. Whereas no provision was made for depreciation or income tax in the previous year both these accounts were provided for last year, and there remained a net profit of $165,019 which covered preferred dividend requirements of $130,000. Surplus, therefore, totalled $35,019 as opposed to a total deficit of $138,478, after preferred dividends in the previous fiscal period.

Profit and Loss Figures

Following are comparative figures for the past two years ended July 31:

	1931	1930
Operating profit	$506,114	$110,132
Less: Depreciation	203,973	......
Bond interest	116,122	118,610
Income tax	21,000	......
Net profit	165,019	*8,478
Preferred divds.	130,000	130,000
Surplus for year	35,019	*138,478
Add prev. surplus	890,908	1,029,386
	925,927	890,908

*Deficit.

Working Capital Higher

The balance sheet shows substantial reductions in inventories and bank loans, while working capital at $1,233,506 is higher by about $140,000. In current assets, which total $3,658,427 compared with $5,227,995 in the previous year, grain and coal stores, less stored grain, is lower by $1,570,715 at $3,082,928. Accounts and advances receivable are slightly lower at $338,579 while stocks and bonds in industrial and other companies are higher by about $31,000 at $99,301.

Memberships and shares in the Grain Exchange and other trade associations are valued at $148,000, an increase of nearly $7,000, while properties, less reserve for depreciation of $485,272, are valued at $3,549,506. This compares with $3,704,010 at the end of the previous year.

Bank Loans Reduced

Current liabilities total $2,424,921 compared with $4,133,673 in the previous year. Bank loans have been reduced by $1,217,699 to $1,307,896 while stored grain outstanding totals $774,268. A sum due to Smith Murphy Inc., of $1,260,721 has been eliminated.

Funded debt has been reduced by $42,500 during the year, leaving outstanding $1,917,500 of six per cent bonds. Contingent liabilities total $13,444 against $781,496 in the previous period.

In his remarks to shareholders, Sydney T. Smith, president of the company, foresaw a reduction in volume of business with a possible reduction of income during the current year.

VITAL RAILWAY PLANS SOON TO BE STATED BY MONTREAL, OTTAWA

(Continued from page 1)

on a haphazard basis. Their rates are not uniform. Nor are they controlled.

Their tax charges are less than those of the railways. They are allowed to use highways which cost millions of dollars to build. The wear and tear of the roads used by these trucks, causes damage running into large sums, while the revenue received by the governments for licenses, gasoline taxes, etc., is probably insufficient to pay maintenance charges.

Should Control Rates

The rates charged by truck operators vary with the circumstances. They will haul material at charges which do not properly cover depreciation. This competition cannot be met by the railways, which are the heaviest contributors to the building and maintenance of highways—the backbone of the trucking business.

On many occasions, the subject of motor truck competition has been put before the public. No remedy has been put in force. The time has come when the railways are placed in such a position that they have to demand public and governmental recognition of the fact that competition must be put on a more equitable basis.

States Take Action

In this connection, it is significant to note that the State of South Carolina Railroad Commission has placed the motor freight rates for regular truck lines at 10 per cent in excess of rail rates for the same distances in all classifications.

Higher Rates Impossible

Discussion of trucks brings up the matter of freight rates. Canadian industry is well served by the railways and rates, generally speaking, compare more than favorably with those in force in other countries.

The dropping off in revenues in the last year and a half made it necessary for the management of the two trans-continental systems to give serious consideration to the matter of increasing freight rates, yet with commodity prices declining, higher freight rates are hardly in order.

It is known that the heads of the two systems have had preliminary discussions on this point. Public action has been delayed until the outcome of the American railway freight rate case is known.

Then there is the vexed question of hotel operations. Many millions of dollars have been invested by the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific in providing the larger centres in Canada with first-class hostelries. They are a credit to their owners, but the value of some of them either as an investment or an adjunct to service, is seriously questioned.

In several centres both railways have their own hotels. It is understood that overtures have already been made with a view to securing some kind of co-operation in order to lower expenses and put these "monuments to local pride" on a paying basis.

Steamships Cause Worry

Steamship services are also giving the managements of the two railway systems something to think about. Except for the Canadian Government fleet, this is more of a matter for internal solution.

More Revenue Necessary

To sum up, Canadian railways will have to secure increased revenues in order to keep their heads above water. That can be done in four ways, namely, by a further cut in operating expenses which have already been severely slashed; elimination of non-paying and duplicate lines; increased tonnage or higher freight rates.

Those people who have followed the railway situation and realize the imperative necessity of a clean-up, consider that a higher freight tariff could be only a temporary expedient. The troubles of the railways go far deeper than rates.

Need Complete Survey

The whole structure of the Canadian railway system—trackage, equipment competition, rates services, finances, etc.—it is felt, will have to be delved into thoroughly by an independent commission.

Of late there have been numerous references to the formation of such a committee. Though not in any sense official, it is understood on good authority that the way is being smoothed for the creation of a Royal Commission to investigate the railway situation with a view to finding a solution to the many pressing problems.

There are signs to indicate that such a body will be formed in time to investigate and report to the next parliament.

WHEAT POOLS REORGANIZING AS ELEVATORS

(Continued from page 1)

business and the farmers must be left in. The Dominion Government and each of the western provincial governments is now involved in the grain business, in the responsibility for the sale of grain and the conduct of large trading business to an indefinite and unacknowledged extent. Government participation in the business has had unfortunate consequences, and is full of dangers for the future unless it ceases at the earliest possible moment. Buying and selling grain is a matter of trade, to be carried on by traders, and there is no proper place for governments in it, either directly or indirectly. On the other hand no one questions either the right of farmers to engage in the grain trade through their own organizations to whatever extent they wish.

Whatever form the reorganized pools take, they must still continue to owe the provincial governments large sums of money for many years. Nevertheless the governments will have to withdraw their present grip on these organizations, and assume the place of ordinary commercial creditors. For a brief period of organization the appointment of government directors, almost in the position of dictators is an unfortunate necessity, but paternal oversight if long continued, would be paralyzing.

Mere size will probably no longer be an objective nor will there be any illusions about obtaining unity. Western farmers do not all think or act alike, and even the pool large as was its membership made no appeal to many of them. Bigness by itself, it is best, may involve more dangers than advantages.

BAKERIES ARE COSTLY TO MILLERS

(Continued from page 1)

London, Windsor, Brantford, Galt, Hamilton, Ottawa, Toronto and Winnipeg, and two distributing stations in Oshawa and Westmount.

Canada Bread has outstanding $3,750,000 of preferred stocks and 200,000 shares of common stock, a majority of the latter being owned by Maple Leaf. There is also a funded debt of $987,300.

Earnings Off Sharply

Earnings of this company have fallen off sharply in the last two years. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, earnings on the first preferred totalled $34.35 and for the following year $16.41. Profits on the second preferred dropped from $13.67 to $4.71, while the common showed 83 cents a share as earned in 1930 and nothing in 1931.

That the situation surrounding Canada Bread, in so far as earning power is concerned, has shown no improvement, is apparent from the fact that dividends on the common stock due September 1, 1931, were omitted.

Dominion Bakeries Weaken

Maple Leaf also has a big stake in Dominion Bakeries, a company formed three years ago and controlling operating units in Windsor, Sarnia, Chatham, Brantford, St. Catharines, Guelph, Cobourg, Kingston, Wallaceburg, Stratford, Owen Sound, Belleville, Pembroke, Cornwall, Ottawa and Orillia.

The list makes impressive reading, but the financial statement is not so pleasing to Maple Leaf or security holders. The company has outstanding $725,000 of first preferred, $210,000 of second preferred and 25,007 no par value common shares, a majority of the latter two issues being owned by Maple Leaf.

In the year ended August 31, 1929, Dominion Bakeries earned $10.40 on the first preferred, $18.12 (on a cumulative basis) on the second preferred and 98 cents on the common stock.

Show Healthy Deficit

For the past fiscal year, there was an operating deficit of $54,635.

Dividends on the first preferred stock were deferred on December 1, 1930. No distribution has ever been made on the second preferred stock or common shares.

Maple Leaf is also a large shareholder in Canadian Bakeries, which operates bakeries located in Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Calgary, Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Yorkton, North Battleford, Prince Albert.

The company had outstanding $738,500 at Aug. 31, 1930, bonds to the amount of $738,500, two classes of preferred shares totalling $1,950,000 and 20,000 shares of class "A" common.

The last annual report contained a reference to an abnormal loss of $160,962 through grain speculation and the company had a loss of $51,747 before paying dividends as against a profit of $258,897 in 1928-29.

Ogilvie Unit Affected

Turning to Ogilvie Flour Mills, a somewhat better picture is presented. This company formed Consolidated Bakeries in 1928 to take over the following subsidiaries: Ideal Bread Co., Toronto; Nasmiths Ltd., Toronto; James Strachan Ltd., Montreal; James M. Aird, Ltd., Montreal; Dent, Harrison & Sons, Westmount; Stocks Bread Ltd., Peterborough; Norris Bros., St. Thomas; Neal Baking Co., St. Thomas; Neal Baking Co., Windsor, Neal Baking Co., London; Neal Baking Co., Sarnia; Ideal Bread Co., Hamilton; Palmer Baking Co., Chatham.

Consolidated Bakeries has a stock capitalization of 318,440 shares of no par value common stock. There is no official information as to the percentage owned by Ogilivie Flour Mills, but that company owns three management shares which give it control of the enterprise and its affairs.

Earnings Show Decline

In the fiscal year 1929, Consolidated Bakeries earned $2.17 and paid $2 a share. In 1930 it earned 86 cents a share and paid $1.25 a share.

A dividend of $2 a share was paid at the rate of 50 cents quarterly from April 2, 1929 to April 1, 1930, but since that time the stock has been on a basis of 25 cents quarterly.

Inter-City Does Well

Lake of the Wood Milling Co. is another of the major flour milling organizations which has an extensive stake in the bakery business. Through Inter-City Baking Co., it organized in 1927, it controls: Brown Bread Ltd., Toronto; Standard Bread Co., Ottawa; Shouldis Bread Co., Ottawa; Standard Bread (Montreal) Ltd.; A. & L. Strachan Ltd., Montreal.

Lake of the Woods assumes the guarantee of principal and interest on $1,600,000 of first mortgage bonds, which this company has outstanding in the hands of the public. The business, however, has made a satisfactory showing since its establishment in 1927 and current operations are reported to be fairly good.

Last year Inter-City earned its bond interest 3.59 before depreciation and 2.46 after depreciation. Earnings on the common stock advanced from $4.68 in the fiscal year ended January 21, 1930 to $6.02 in the following year, a dividend of $4 a share having been paid on the common stock.

Western Chain Costly

The other side of the picture is not so bright, for Lake of the Woods has another bakery subsidiary, known as Inter-City Western Bakeries, which controls: Spiers-Parnell Baking Co., Winnipeg; Crown Bakery Co., Regina; Weyburn Bread Co., Weyburn; Clifton Bakery Co., Moose Jaw; Saskatoon Bread Co.; Medicine Hat Baking Co.; Golden West Bakery, Calgary; Cowan-Dodson Bakeries, Vancouver; Rennie & Taylor, Victoria.

This subsidiary has a bonded debt of $1,500,000, which is not guaranteed by Lake of the Woods. There is outstanding $390,000 of 6 per cent preferred stock, which was given to the old owners of the bakeries and 130,000 shares of no par value common stock, of which over 88 per cent is owned by Lake of the Woods.

Deficit in First Year

This company was formed in 1930, though the bakeries were acquired in 1929, and in the first full year's report — period ending January 31, 1931—the income account showed bond interest earned 1.44 times before depreciation and .76 times after depreciation.

There was a deficit for the year of $54,344.

Current operations of Inter-City Western Bakeries have not been too pleasing.

Many Minor Investments

The foregoing covers the principal bakery subsidiaries of the larger milling operators. There are a number of investments in baking businesses of a minor character or for purposes of policy. In addition other milling companies have entered the baking field, though on a smaller scale than those mentioned. Taking all in all, those milling companies in the baking business, generally speaking, are finding the bakeries rather costly as outlets for flour, while the capital outlay might have been employed to better advantage elsewhere.

NATION'S BUSINESS

(Continued from page 1)

world price control is impossible. All these points have been repeatedly made by The Financial Post.

• • •

MR. RICHARDSON makes the suggestion that Canada should advertise its wheat abroad to make consumers of bread realize that the best quality bread can only be made from flour that contains some admixture of our hard Manitoba's, as has been proven by the fact that even a seemingly prohibitive tariff has not prevented some Canadian wheat from trickling into Germany during the past year. There will be naturally some hesitation on the part of our Governments—federal or provincial—to appropriate money for international publicity along such lines under their present financial conditions. The tragedy of it is that if Canada had spent as much effort and one-twentieth as much money in advertising the superior quality of Canadian wheat in recent years as has gone into campaigns to maintain the price unsoundly we would be better off today. Primarily the job of advertising wheat is the duty of those who produce it and profit from the marketing of it but they may rightly ask that the Governments aid in the organization and to some extent in the financing of the effort, particularly if success along such lines would reduce the demands for Government assistance on an economically mistaken basis.

No immediate price improvement but long-term prosperity in wheat growing is the promise of Mr. Richardson and after all it is a prospect that presents what the country really hopes for.

SHERRITT'S COSTS BELOW SALES PRICE

(Continued from page 1)

copper; but will permit taxes and the arbitrary charge for depreciation also to be met.

Sales of copper by Sherritt-Gordon have been fair but stocks continue to accumulate, with the result that capital will be tied up until these stocks are sold.

Sherritt-Gordon is the most northerly copper producer in the British Empire.

WOULD RAISE FUNDS TO SAVE C. & T. BLDG.

Shareholders Will Meet on September 22 to Consider Plan

Shareholders of Commerce & Transportation Building Ltd. and bondholders of Stimsons Buildings & Investment Co. will meet on September 22 to consider a plan whereby a new company will be formed to take over title to Commerce & Transportation Building, Toronto. Unless an additional $150,000 of capital is raised the present mortgage on the property will go into default on October 27 and investors in the building will lose their entire equity.

The proposed new company will have a capitalization of 25,000 shares of 7 p.c. cumulative preferred stock of $10 par value and 50,000 shares of $10 par value common stock. Present equity holders in the building would receive 30,000 shares of the common stock for their interest in the property. The proposal calls for the sale of 15,000 shares of preferred stock carrying a bonus of one common share with each share of preferred and through this sale some $150,000 could be raised. A new mortgage for $850,000 would be placed on the property and the $150,000 raised through sale of the preferred stock would be used chiefly to retire obligations in excess of this amount now owing.

The only asset of Commerce & Transportation Building Ltd. is the building of that name which has an appraised value of $1,825,000, according to a letter sent out by G. T. Clarkson, trustee. Against the property there is a mortgage and arrears of interest amounting to $950,000. Surplus of income over taxes, interest and operating expenses is only about $18,000 but it is regarded as possible that this can be increased to $50,000 or more when business conditions improve. It is believed that the building will earn sufficient to meet the fixed charges including preferred dividends, after reorganization.

Canadian Interest Grows in Middle West Utilities

Canadian investment interest in Middle West Utilities Co. is reported to exceed 200,000 shares of the 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock of $100 par value. There is 607,396 shares of this stock now outstanding.

Middle West Utilities Co. operates a public utility system in various sections of the United States extending from North Dakota to Florida and from Maine to Texas and embracing 31 out of the 48 states in the Union. In addition it operates in two Canadian provinces, Manitoba and Ontario, its activities in the Dominion being carried on under the name of Middle West Utilities Co. of Canada, Limited, which controls Great Lakes Power Co., Algoma District Power Co., National Utilities Corp., Northern Public Service Corp., and Winnipeg Heating Co., Limited, while the first-named also has a direct subsidiary, the International Transit Company. The parent organization also holds a substantial interest in Winnipeg Electric Co.

The parent American organization and its Canadian division serves a combined population estimated at 6,500,000 with such important items as electricity, gas, railway and bus service, ice, water, heat and certain other essentials. In the year 1930 nearly 72 per cent of total gross revenue was derived from sales of electrical energy with the balance of income distributed over the other divisions.

Investment House Offers Mortgage Certificates

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—An offering of guaranteed first mortgage certificates issued by the Title Guarantee and Trust Corp. of Canada is being made by A. S. McNichols and Co. Each certificate represents an undivided share of a first mortgage against loans of property situated in the built-up district on the Island of Montreal. Mortgage loans are limited to not more than 60 per cent of the property's valuation.

In addition to the liability of the borrower, further security is afforded by the unconditional guarantee as to payment of principal and interest by the Title Guarantee & Trust Corp. of Canada.

Mergers Do Not Affect Piggly Wiggly Canadian

Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd., operating stores in British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba, is not affected by mergers of several groups of chain stores in the United States, according to an official announcement.

Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd. is strictly a Canadian company, owning the franchise and patents for operation of Piggly Wiggly stores in a number of Canadian provinces, but is in no way connected with any other mercantile or banking organization.

The head office of Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd., is located in Vancouver, B.C., and stores are now in operation in Vancouver, Victoria, Calgary and Winnipeg.

Elect Blain Director of National Grocers

The annual meeting of National Grocers Co. held on September 9 was purely routine and the directors were all re-elected with the exception of H. E. Eldred. David Blain, Toronto, was elected to Mr. Eldred's place on the board.

The company closed its fiscal year on June 30 with net profit available for preference dividends amounting to $261,304 as compared with $317,648 in 1930.

American Equities Taking Up Inter. Utilities Proposal

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — The offer made by International Utilities Corp. to shareholders of American Equities Co. has resulted in the exchange of more than two-thirds of the stock of the latter company. The exchange offer expired on September 1.

Associated Brew. Cuts Dividend

Dividends on the no par value common shares of Associated Breweries of Canada, Ltd., has been reduced from a $1 per year basis to a 60-cent basis with the declaration of a quarterly dividend of 15 cents per share payable September 30 to shareholders of record September 15. The quarterly dividend was reduced from 50 cents to 25 cents with the payment made December 31, 1930.

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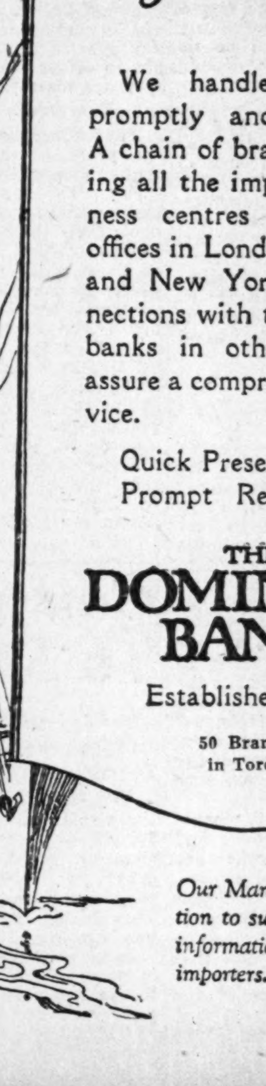
Manitoba Bridge Secures Contract from Regina

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Manitoba Bridge and Iron Works, subsidiary of Dominion Bridge Co., has obtained a contract for 212 tons of reinforcing steel from the city of Regina, and a contract from the C.P.R. for steel work on that company's foot bridge at Swift Current.

In addition to this the company recently received an order in connection with the $180,000 world's grain show building at Regina.



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ASBESTOS TRADE WITH ARGENTINA OPEN TO CANADA

Trade Commissioner Reviews Opportunities For Canadian Product

Possibilities for the increased marketing of Canadian asbestos in Argentina are revealed by a recent report of the Canadian Assistant Trade Commissioner appearing in the Commercial Intelligence Journal. The report shows that this market for asbestos products has been chiefly supplied by the United Kingdom and the United States, Germany ranking third.

Imports from Canada appear to have only started in 1930, and in that year the proportion was very small compared to the total. For instance, out of a total of 452,527 Kg. of asbestos sheets and powder alone, entering the Argentine during last year, only 27,760 Kg. were shipped from Canada, while the amount of asbestos thread, packing, and woven cloth was negligible.

The report goes on to point out that nearly all British, American and European manufacturers of asbestos products have their representatives on the ground, and these find it essential to carry stock. It would, therefore, be almost impossible to interest any firm in a Canadian agency unless the manufacturer were prepared to back up the agency thoroughly. Competition is keen and price is the most important factor, while, being accustomed to quote on Government contracts, most firms give an indication of terms for credit for periods up to a year.

As an indication of the type of products for which a demand exists, the report states that the Argentine absorbs considerable quantities of brake linings. British and United States manufacturers, who supply most of these requirements, offer linings both in rolls and cut, drilled and ready for fitting. While there is severe competition in this line, Canadian manufacturers are encouraged to endeavor to secure part of this valuable market.

Higher freight rates make it difficult for the Dominion to compete in the corrugated roofing tile, for which, however, there is a considerable demand. One large Belgian house ships all their tile, which is usually in red-colored sheets 50 in. by 38 in. by sailing vessel, and thus quote a very good price. The structural strength of the sheets is an important sales point in this line.

There is an opening for Canadian asbestos pipe coverings, these being employed largely by oil companies, meat packing houses and at present principally supplied by Great Britain and the United States in both made-up and cement form. Asbestos must compete with the magnesium coverings, which are preferred for some uses. Another opening in which Canadian houses should be able to compete successfully is in millboard, for which there is a good demand.

In regard to import duties the report points out that the tariff has only one schedule, that is, it is the same for all countries, at 32 per cent, ad valorem. The following table shows the official basis for appraisal, in gold pesos per Kg.

Asbestos Products

	Gold pesos
Sheets or powder, per kg.	.128
Thread, packing, cloth, or in woven form	.72
Ditto, combined with metallic cloth	.96
In tubes and coverings for pipes. ....value to be declared	

Wages

Brief Views and Happenings From Week to Week

J. P. Anglin, president of Anglin-Norcross, Ltd., of Montreal, told the Canadian Chamber of Commerce at Regina last week:

"We cannot think of industry without labor. Nothing is accomplished without work and effort both mental and manual. Given the materials and the means we must have labor. All values are based upon the capital involved plus the labor required. In fact it might be said that all cost is labor cost except the return required on the money invested. Therefore, labor becomes the biggest and most important factor in most production. As the cost of money is fairly constant, it follows that if prices are to drop seriously and remain low, then wages and salaries must suffer, or methods be improved. Who can say for a certainty that wages have been too high? What fixes the standard? Would good times return more quickly if labor accepted a big reduction in wages? Is not our solution in a different direction? Cannot improved methods sufficiently reduce costs in many cases? Should we consider the home market first and foremost when thinking of wages, or must we be governed by competition in foreign markets?

"While we in the construction line have already reduced wages considerably in some localities, and no doubt other places will adopt reductions in scale of pay, we are not agreed that this will be a benefit. Our costs have already dropped twenty-five per cent or more for various reasons, and the additional slight saving in wages would not be a big factor in bringing about improved conditions. At the same time, the cost of living having dropped, it seems logical that wages could be reduced proportionately without anyone being considered unfair.

"One much quoted authority has come out with the statement that 'a readjustment of wages is vital to recovery.' His opinion is based upon the fact that 'living costs have come down below 1921 level,' and adds the further argument that 'over two hundred finished commodities in which labor forms a large part are now at 1915 price levels, while wage scales are over doubled.' This seems rather to be a tribute to efficient methods than an argument for wage reduction, does it not?

"Unfortunately, whether we favor reductions in wages or not, they have been, and I fear will be further reduced. This is a fact. I believe that such reductions retard rather than help recovery, and that every effort should be made to stabilize a minimum wage for men at least before we emerge from this depression. By wage stabilization, I mean that the various responsible governments be urged to fix a minimum wage below which no man who is of age could be employed in industry."

Stock Market Leaders of Tomorrow

Imperial Oil, With Wide Ramifications, Has Sound Basis for Continuing Growth Shown in Past

By GRANT BROWN

Article Eleven—Imperial Oil

Imperial Oil can hardly be overlooked in the quest for potential leaders of the market. Already in article seven the reasons for expecting the oil industry in Canada to continue its remarkable development have been examined. It is unnecessary to recapitulate. With passenger cars and trucks, tractors and combines, motor boats and airplanes all contributing to the demand for gasoline—to disregard for the moment the many other products of petroleum—it seems entirely logical to expect a growing market and further possibilities for expansion. The question then becomes: can Imperial Oil retain its leading place in the industry and is it likely in future years to make profits on a scale to justify the expectation that it will stand out once more as a pillar of the market? Scrutiny of the company and its record may furnish the answer.

Its Older History

Last year Imperial Oil celebrated its jubilee. Fifty years before, away back in 1880, in the days of the horse-car, the buggy and the old-fashioned coal-oil lamp, it had its genesis. It began on a very modest scale with a paid up capital of $500,000 and a plant, small judged by present standards, devoted chiefly to the production of coal oil. In those days gasoline was a despised by-product.

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For the marketing of these many products the company maintains some 2,000 distributing stations and some 600 gasoline service stations. To a considerable extent the company undertakes the transportation both of the crude oil and of the finished products. For this purpose, it operates through a subsidiary a pipe line—and this is not the only one—over 1,000 miles in length. It owns or leases some 3,550 tank cars. It has built up a fleet of 26 tank ships, one of them, the "C.O. Stillman" a huge ocean-going tanker of 22,715 tons, the largest of its type in the world. Instead of the $500,000 capitalization of 1880 there are more than 26,000,000 shares of common stock valued in a depressed market at from $12 to $13 a share. These are merely a few of the outstanding changes the half-century or more has brought.

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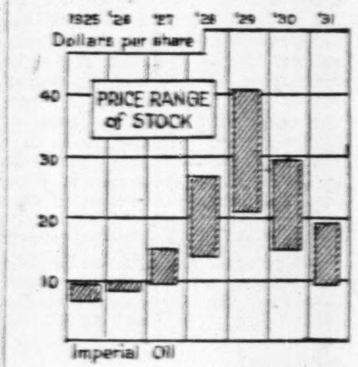


Nevertheless there seems no reason to alter the verdict embodied in the annual report dated April 17, 1930. "As a whole results of the development campaign in the Turner Valley fell short of expectations in that the production secured was not commensurate with the capital expended in the drilling of the wells." Turner Valley is essentially a wet gas field; and while the naphtha obtained from it is valuable, its utility is limited and it does not obviate the necessity of importing crude oil for the western refineries. The scrubbed gas furnishes a valuable supply for cities like Calgary and promises to be more valuable in future as the market expands. For the present, however, the supply is greater than the demand. Crude oil, a considerable quantity of which could be absorbed by the western market, has been unexpectedly hard to locate.

International Petroleum

It is through another subsidiary, International Petroleum, that Imperial Oil has met with its greatest success in obtaining a supply of crude. It is impossible to do full justice to this important company in a thumbnail sketch; but an outline of Imperial Oil could hardly fail to give some account of this outstanding subsidiary. International Petroleum is both an operating and a holding company. As an operating company it is engaged in the production and refining of crude oils obtained from the Negritos field, in Peru, where the company owns outright some 400,000 acres of oil lands. At Talara, Peru, the company operates a refinery with a capacity of 15,000 barrels daily. From Talara the company supplies the Peruvian trade with gasoline, refined oil and lubricants, besides exporting to Argentine, Brazil, Chile, and Central America. A large gallonage of crude oil is exported to the refineries of Imperial Oil at Halifax, Montreal and Sarnia.

Interests in Colombia

Another rich field, a concession of more than 1,300,000 acres in Colombia, International Petroleum exploits through a holding company. Here the operating company is its wholly-owned susidiary, the Tropical Oil Company. The Tropical Oil Company produces a substantial quantity of crude (more than 20,000,000 barrels in 1930) and refines a fraction of it in a small refinery (capacity between 5,000 and 6,000 barrels daily) at Barranca-Bermeja, Colombia. Mention should also be made of the affiliate, the Andian National Corporation, which owns and operates a pipe line (capacity 50,000 barrels daily, connecting the Tropical Oil concession with tidewater at Cartagena. The development of both the Peruvian and the Colombia fields in the last decade has been rapid. The Peruvian field is much older so that the record of expansion there is somewhat less impressive; but even there production has been more than trebled since 1921 (from 2,800,000 barrels to 9,700,000 barrels approximately) In the same period Colombia production has expanded from 66,480 barrels (1921) to 20,345,916 barrels (1930). Recently owing to the general overproduction of crude, the output has been deliberately restricted, and there is a production of some 40,000 barrels daily, that is to say, if demand arose, International Petroleum and its subsidiary could increase production by some 14,000,000 barrels per annum without further expense in drilling.

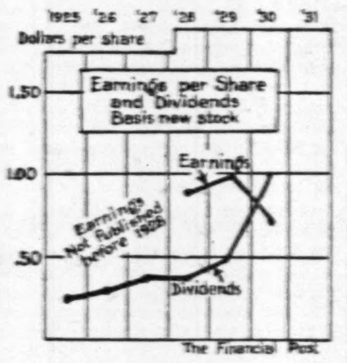
Past and Potential Profits

Under present conditions, with crude oil still at a discount, International Petroleum cannot fully exploit its advantages. Nevertheless, even as it is, the ability to develop the 4 fields in the most economical way (in the absence of competitive drilling) has enabled the company to disburse large sums in the form of dividends. Naturally any considerable improvement in the position of crude oil would add to the attractiveness of International Petroleum. Even now Imperial Oil profits largely from its holdings (54 per cent or more) of International Petroleum. The $1 dividend of the latter means a disbursement of $7,700,000 odd to Imperial Oil, or more than half the present 50c regular dividend. Last year Imperial Oil declared a 50c extra "from the accumulated surplus received from foreign investments"—for the most part presumably from International Petroleum. moreover every point of advance in the price of International Petroleum means more than ¼ point per share to Imperial Oil. Clearly the purchaser of shares in Imperial Oil is buying a substantial interest in its South American subsidiary. This is one of the features that give interesting possibilities to Imperial Oil. Besides its own valuable and relatively steady business of refining and marketing, it has this large stake in its South American subsidiary, a subsidiary much more dependent on the fluctuating prices of crude.

Political Difficulties

A word should be added about political conditions in relation to International Petroleum. Both Peru and Colombia have been affected by the general depression. In addition Peru last year staged a revolution and at present is unable to meet the interest on her bonds. However, the operations of International Petroleum suffered only a temporary interruption at Tahara, and especially if the approaching election produces a strong administration there seems little reason to apprehend further disturbances in Peru. Colombia seems to be emerging from its difficulties under the guidance of an able president.

It has been suggested that an American import duty on crude oil would affect International Petroleum. It is probable that even if such a duty were imposed, the results would be negligible. International Petroleum could direct a larger part of its crude exports to Imperial Oil refineries in Canada and could also develop to a greater extent its own refining and marketing business, where its proximity to the South American market gives it important strategic advantages.



Its heavy holdings of International "Pete," then, constitute, one reason for expecting Imperial Oil to resume its place among the market leaders.

Market History of Stock

The past record of Imperial Oil also suggests the possibilities for the future. The investor in its stock has been particularly fortunate. A long series of dividend increases, split-ups and attractive rights have given the stock a market position which accounts for the relatively low yield. It is calculated that the present dividend of 50c per share gives a return of $64 for each original share to investors who have held their stock since 1915—and that, too, without allowing for several attractive offers of rights. The market price until 1929 registered "a lively anticipation of favors to come." The present stock touched 41¼ in 1929, whence it has gradually sagged to the recent price of 12 to 12½. In the meantime although profits have somewhat declined, dividends have been maintained—and in fact doubled for 1930 by the December bonus.

Some Tests of Future

Several of our tests for potential market leadership have already been applied incidentally. As to history, efficiency of management, control of raw materials and market for finished products Imperial Oil seems entitled to pass with honors. As to competition, it is true that the plethora of oil has made competition in Canadian markets keener than ever before; but its own resources and prestige, the backing of the parent company, Standard Oil of New Jersey, the tariff protection recently obtained and the alertness of the management (witness the recent additions to the refinery at Sarnia and the launching of "Three Star Oil") all seem to indicate that Imperial Oil will continue to hold its own. The tariff, it is true, does inject an element of politics into the situation; but there seems little likelihood of sudden change in policy here. As to liquidity, the last annual statement shows current assets of more than $72,000,000, of which $15,600,099.44 was cash, and a current ratio of slightly more than 8 to 1. It might be noted also that in the balance sheet the investments are very conservatively stated. The total figure is considerably below the market valuation of the holdings of International Petroleum alone. It is probable, too, that the item "Real Estate, Plants, etc.," is on a similarly conservative basis.

Business this year has naturally suffered to some extent particularly on the prairies. However, protection against dumping has increased the sales of Canadian-made gasoline, the comparatively new venture, the sale of Atlas tires at service stations, is reported to be succeeding, and the new Three Star Gasoline has made a good start. It is difficult to forecast the earnings for the year. Last year's net of 72c per share provided ample coverage for the regular dividend (50c). The strength of the company's liquid position seems to assure at least the regular dividends with further bonuses in prospect as the oil situation improves. As to the more remote future, while it would be rash to predict that Imperial Oil will repeat its astonishing record of market appreciation and dividend disbursements, it seems fair to expect that it will continue to be the leader of the Canadian oils and that in the market it will reflect both the progress of Canada and the development of the market for petroleum products. Accordingly it seems safe to assign it a place among the market leaders of the future.

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*August 22. British American Oil.

Dept. of Labor Issues Report on Co-operatives

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The total number of co-operative associations in Canada at the end of last year was 1,182, with a combined membership of 756,420, according to the fourth annual report on these bodies prepared by the Department of Labor. Occupying first place in the report is the name of the Co-Operative Union of Canada, whose object is to federate co-operative societies for mutual advantage.

First in the marketing group was the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, with a membership of 145,000 in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta wheat pools. The Prince Edward Island Potato Growers' Association was numerically the strongest in the productive and marketing group, having a membership of 3,500. The largest organization in the distributive section was the New Brunswick Agricultural Society, United, which had a membership of 7,000.

Of the marketing and distributive group the one with the strongest membership was United Grain Growers, with 30,000 members, followed by the Farmers Co-operative Co., with a membership of 20,000.

In the credit and savings section the Co-operative People's Banks of the Province of Quebec, numbered over 200 and in 1929 had 44,685 depositors and 13,553 borrowers.

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Gas Convention in Winnipeg

The 1932 convention of the Canadian Gas Association, it is officially announced, will be held in Winnipeg. It is expected that between 300 and 400 delegates will be present.

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Industrials — Public Utilities — Natural Resources

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ASBESTOS TRADE WITH ARGENTINA OPEN TO CANADA

Trade Commissioner Reviews Opportunities For Canadian Product

Possibilities for the increased marketing of Canadian asbestos in Argentina are revealed by a recent report of the Canadian Assistant Trade Commissioner appearing in the Commercial Intelligence Journal. The report shows that this market for asbestos products has been chiefly supplied by the United Kingdom and the United States, Germany ranking third.

Imports from Canada appear to have only started in 1930, and in that year the proportion was very small compared to the total. For instance, out of a total of 452,527 Kg. of asbestos sheets and powder alone, entering the Argentine during last year, only 27,760 Kg. were shipped from Canada, while the amount of asbestos thread, packing, and woven cloth was negligible.

The report goes on to point out that nearly all British, American and European manufacturers of asbestos products have their representatives on the ground, and these find it essential to carry stock. It would, therefore, be almost impossible to interest any firm in a Canadian agency unless the manufacturer were prepared to back up the agency thoroughly. Competition is keen and price is the most important factor, while, being accustomed to quote on Government contracts, most firms give an indication of terms for credit for periods up to a year.

As an indication of the type of products for which a demand exists, the report states that the Argentine absorbs considerable quantities of brake linings. British and United States manufacturers, who supply most of these requirements, offer linings both in rolls and cut, drilled and ready for fitting. While there is severe competition in this line, Canadian manufacturers are encouraged to endeavor to secure part of this valuable market.

Higher freight rates make it difficult for the Dominion to compete in the corrugated roofing tile, for which, however, there is a considerable demand. One large Belgian house ships all their tile, which is usually in red-colored sheets 50 in. by 38 in. by sailing vessel, and thus quote a very good price. The structural strength of the sheets is an important sales point in this line.

There is an opening for Canadian asbestos pipe coverings, these being employed largely by oil companies, meat packing houses and at present principally supplied by Great Britain and the United States in both made-up and cement form. Asbestos must compete with the magnesium coverings, which are preferred for some uses. Another opening in which Canadian houses should be able to compete successfully is in millboard, for which there is a good demand.

In regard to import duties the report points out that the tariff has only one schedule, that is, it is the same for all countries, at 32 per cent, ad valorem. The following table shows the official basis for appraisal, in gold pesos per Kg.

Asbestos Products

	Gold pesos
Sheets or powder, per kg.	.128
Thread, packing, cloth, or in woven form	.72
Ditto, combined with metallic cloth	.96
In tubes and coverings for pipes, ...value to be declared	

Wages

Brief Views and Happenings From Week to Week

J. P. Anglin, president of Anglin-Norcross, Ltd., of Montreal, told the Canadian Chamber of Commerce at Regina last week:

"We cannot think of industry without labor. Nothing is accomplished without work and effort both mental and manual. Given the materials and the means we must have labor. All values are based upon the capital involved plus the labor required. In fact it might be said that all cost is labor cost except the return required on the money invested. Therefore, labor becomes the biggest and most important factor in most production. As the cost of money is fairly constant, it follows that if prices are to drop seriously and remain low, then wages and salaries must suffer, or methods be improved. Who can say for a certainty that wages have been too high? What fixes the standard? Would good times return more quickly if labor accepted a big reduction in wages? Is not our solution in a different direction? Cannot improved methods sufficiently reduce costs in many cases? Should we consider the home market first and foremost when thinking of wages, or must we be governed by competition in foreign markets?

"While we in the construction line have already reduced wages considerably in some localities, and no doubt other places will adopt reductions in scale of pay, we are not agreed that this will be a benefit. Our costs have already dropped twenty-five per cent or more for various reasons, and the additional slight saving in wages would not be a big factor in bringing about improved conditions. At the same time, the cost of living having dropped, it seems logical that wages could be reduced proportionately without anyone being considered unfair.

"One much quoted authority has come out with the statement that 'a readjustment of wages is vital to recovery.' His opinion is based upon the fact that 'living costs have come down below 1921 level,' and adds the further argument that 'over two hundred finished commodities in which labor forms a large part are now at 1915 price levels, while wage scales are over doubled.' This seems rather to be a tribute to efficient methods than an argument for wage reduction, does it not?

"Unfortunately, whether we favor reductions in wages or not, they have been, and I fear will be further reduced. This is a fact. I believe that such reductions retard rather than help recovery, and that every effort should be made to stabilize a minimum wage for men at least before we emerge from this depression. By wage stabilization, I mean that the various responsible governments be urged to fix a minimum wage below which no man who is of age could be employed in industry."

Stock Market Leaders of Tomorrow

Imperial Oil, With Wide Ramifications, Has Sound Basis for Continuing Growth Shown in Past

By GRANT BROWN

Article Eleven—Imperial Oil

Imperial Oil can hardly be overlooked in the quest for potential leaders of the market. Already in article seven the reasons for expecting the oil industry in Canada to continue its remarkable development have been examined. It is unnecessary to recapitulate. With passenger cars and trucks, tractors and combines, motor boats and airplanes all contributing to the demand for gasoline—to disregard for the moment the many other products of petroleum—it seems entirely logical to expect a growing market and further possibilities for expansion. The question then becomes: can Imperial Oil retain its leading place in the industry and is it likely in future years to make profits on a scale to justify the expectation that it will stand out once more as a pillar of the market? Scrutiny of the company and its record may furnish the answer.

Its Older History

Last year Imperial Oil celebrated its jubilee. Fifty years before, away back in 1880, in the days of the horse-car, the buggy and the old-fashioned coal-oil lamp, it had its genesis. It began on a very modest scale with a paid up capital of $500,000 and a plant, small judged by present standards, devoted chiefly to the production of coal oil. In those days gasoline was a despised by-product.

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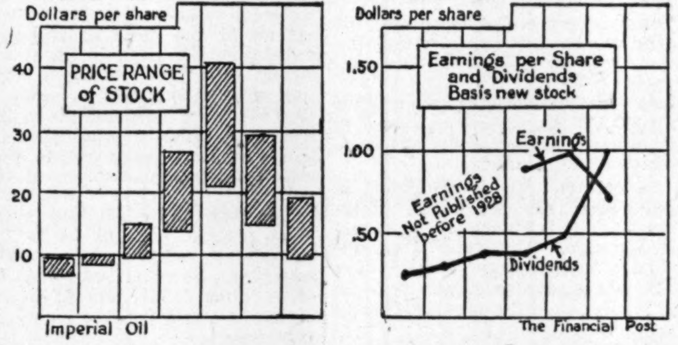
Incidental reference has already been made to the subsidiaries of Imperial Oil. Some of these deserve more detailed examination. Imperial Oil itself is largely a marketer and distributor of petroleum products. Other operations it conducts through subsidiaries, some wholly-owned, some partly-owned. For example one wholly-owned subsidiary, the Imperial Pipe Line Limited, operates the long pipe line between Sarnia, Ontario, and Fort Wayne, Indiana. Another, Imperial Oil Refineries Limited, also wholly-owned, operates the company's refineries at various points in Canada. It is through subsidiaries that Imperial Oil has spent millions in the search for oil in Canada. One, the Royalite Oil Company, Limited has spent more than three million in developing the oil field of Alberta. It was another subsidiary, the Northwest Company, that found a limited supply of oil in the far north at Fort Norman. The Foothills Oil and Gas Company is a third subsidiary interested in the development of the west. The search for oil in the Canadian West, through these various operating companies, has met with only partial success. True, the millions spent have not been thrown away. One well like Royalite No. 4 compensates for many failures, and in Turner Valley, Alberta, Imperial Oil, through its subordinate companies, holds most of the desirable locations and produces naphtha and gas in considerable quantities



Nevertheless there seems no reason to alter the verdict embodied in the annual report dated April 17, 1930. "As a whole results of the development campaign in the Turner Valley fell short of expectations in that the production secured was not commensurate with the capital expended in the drilling of the wells." Turner Valley is essentially a wet gas field; and while the naphtha obtained from it is valuable, its utility is limited and it does not obviate the necessity of importing crude oil for the western refineries. The scrubbed gas furnishes a valuable supply for cities like Calgary and promises to be more valuable in future as the market expands. For the present, however, the supply is greater than the demand. Crude oil, a considerable quantity of which could be absorbed by the western market, has been unexpectedly hard to locate.

International Petroleum

It is through another subsidiary, International Petroleum, that Imperial Oil has met with its greatest success in obtaining a supply of crude. It is impossible to do full justice to this important company in a thumbnail sketch; but an outline of Imperial Oil could hardly fail to give some account of this outstanding subsidiary. International Petroleum is both an operating and a holding company. As an operating company it is engaged in the production and refining of crude oils obtained from the Negritos field, in Peru, where the company owns outright some 400,000 acres of oil lands. At Talara, Peru, the company operates a refinery with a capacity of 15,000 barrels daily. From Talara the company supplies the Peruvian trade with gasoline, refined oil and lubricants, besides exporting to Argentine, Brazil, Chile, and Central America. A large gallonage of crude oil is exported to the refineries of Imperial Oil at Halifax, Montreal and Sarnia.

Interests in Colombia

Another rich field, a concession of more than 1,300,000 acres in Colombia, International Petroleum exploits through a holding company. Here the operating company is its wholly-owned susidiary, the Tropical Oil Company. The Tropical Oil Company produces a substantial quantity of crude (more than 20,000,000 barrels in 1930) and refines a fraction of it in a small refinery (capacity between 5,000 and 6,000 barrels daily) at Barranca-Bermeja, Colombia. Mention should also be made of the affiliate, the Andian National Corporation, which owns and operates a pipe line (capacity 50,000 barrels daily, connecting the Tropical Oil concession with tidewater at Cartagena. The development of both the Peruvian and the Colombia fields in the last decade has been rapid. The Peruvian field is much older so that the record of expansion there is somewhat less impressive; but even there production has been more than trebled since 1921 (from 2,800,000 barrels to 9,700,000 barrels approximately) In the same period Colombia production has expanded from 66,480 barrels (1921) to 20,345,916 barrels (1930). Recently owing to the general overproduction of crude, the output has been deliberately restricted, and there is a production of some 40,000 barrels daily, that is to say, if demand arose, International Petroleum and its subsidiary could increase production by some 14,000,000 barrels per annum without further expense in drilling.

Past and Potential Profits

Under present conditions, with crude oil still at a discount, International Petroleum cannot fully exploit its advantages. Nevertheless, even as it is, the ability to develop the 4 fields in the most economical way (in the absence of competitive drilling) has enabled the company to disburse large sums in the form of dividends. Naturally any considerable improvement in the position of crude oil would add to the attractiveness of International Petroleum. Even now Imperial Oil profits largely from its holdings (54 per cent or more) of International Petroleum. The $1 dividend of the latter means a disbursement of $7,700,000 odd to Imperial Oil, or more than half the present 50c regular dividend. Last year Imperial Oil declared a 50c extra "from the accumulated surplus received from foreign investments"—for the most part presumably from International Petroleum. moreover every point of advance in the price of International Petroleum means more than ¼ point per share to Imperial Oil. Clearly the purchaser of shares in Imperial Oil is buying a substantial interest in its South American subsidiary. This is one of the features that give interesting possibilities to Imperial Oil. Besides its own valuable and relatively steady business of refining and marketing, it has this large stake in its South American subsidiary, a subsidiary much more dependent on the fluctuating prices of crude.

Political Difficulties

A word should be added about political conditions in relation to International Petroleum. Both Peru and Colombia have been affected by the general depression. In addition Peru last year staged a revolution and at present is unable to meet the interest on her bonds. However, the operations of International Petroleum suffered only a temporary interruption at Tahara, and especially if the approaching election produces a strong administration there seems little reason to apprehend further disturbances in Peru. Colombia seems to be emerging from its difficulties under the guidance of an able president.

It has been suggested that an American import duty on crude oil would affect International Petroleum. It is probable that even if such a duty were imposed, the results would be negligible. International Petroleum could direct a larger part of its crude exports to Imperial Oil refineries in Canada and could also develop to a greater extent its own refining and marketing business, where its proximity to the South American market gives it important strategic advantages.

Its heavy holdings of International "Pete," then, constitute, one reason for expecting Imperial Oil to resume its place among the market leaders.

Market History of Stock

The past record of Imperial Oil also suggests the possibilities for the future. The investor in its stock has been particularly fortunate. A long series of dividend increases, split-ups and attractive rights have given the stock a market position which accounts for the relatively low yield. It is calculated that the present dividend of 50c per share gives a return of $64 for each original share to investors who have held their stock since 1915—and that, too, without allowing for several attractive offers of rights. The market price until 1929 registered "a lively anticipation of favors to come." The present stock touched 41¼ in 1929, whence it has gradually sagged to the recent price of 12 to 12½. In the meantime although profits have somewhat declined, dividends have been maintained—and in fact doubled for 1930 by the December bonus.

Some Tests of Future

Several of our tests for potential market leadership have already been applied incidentally. As to history, efficiency of management, control of raw materials and market for finished products Imperial Oil seems entitled to pass with honors. As to competition, it is true that the plethora of oil has made competition in Canadian markets keener than ever before; but its own resources and prestige, the backing of the parent company, Standard Oil of New Jersey, the tariff protection recently obtained and the alertness of the management (witness the recent additions to the refinery at Sarnia and the launching of "Three Star Oil") all seem to indicate that Imperial Oil will continue to hold its own. The tariff, it is true, does inject an element of politics into the situation; but there seems little likelihood of sudden change in policy here. As to liquidity, the last annual statement shows current assets of more than $72,000,000, of which $15,600,099.44 was cash, and a current ratio of slightly more than 8 to 1. It might be noted also that in the balance sheet the investments are very conservatively stated. The total figure is considerably below the market valuation of the holdings of International Petroleum alone. It is probable, too, that the item "Real Estate, Plants, etc.," is on a similarly conservative basis.

Business this year has naturally suffered to some extent particularly on the prairies. However, protection against dumping has increased the sales of Canadian-made gasoline, the comparatively new venture, the sale of Atlas tires at service stations, is reported to be succeeding, and the new Three Star Gasoline has made a good start. It is difficult to forecast the earnings for the year. Last year's net of 72c per share provided ample coverage for the regular dividend (50c). The strength of the company's liquid position seems to assure at least the regular dividends with further bonuses in prospect as the oil situation improves. As to the more remote future, while it would be rash to predict that Imperial Oil will repeat its astonishing record of market appreciation and dividend disbursements, it seems fair to expect that it will continue to be the leader of the Canadian oils and that in the market it will reflect both the progress of Canada and the development of the market for petroleum products. Accordingly it seems safe to assign it a place among the market leaders of the future.

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*August 22. British American Oil.

Dept. of Labor Issues Report on Co-operatives

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The total number of co-operative associations in Canada at the end of last year was 1,132, with a combined membership of 756,420, according to the fourth annual report on these bodies prepared by the Department of Labor. Occupying first place in the report is the name of the Co-Operative Union of Canada, whose object is to federate co-operative societies for mutual advantage.

First in the marketing group was the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, with a membership of 145,000 in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta wheat pools. The Prince Edward Island Potato Growers' Association was numerically the strongest in the productive and marketing group, having a membership of 3,500. The largest organization in the distributive section was the New Brunswick Agricultural Society, United, which had a membership of 7,000.

Of the marketing and distributive group the one with the strongest membership was United Grain Growers, with 30,000 members, followed by the Farmers Co-operative Co., with a membership of 20,000.

In the credit and savings section the Co-operative People's Banks of the Province of Quebec, numbered over 200 and in 1929 had 44,685 depositors and 13,553 borrowers.

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Gas Convention in Winnipeg

The 1932 convention of the Canadian Gas Association, it is officially announced, will be held in Winnipeg. It is expected that between 300 and 400 delegates will be present.

APPRAISALS REPORTS INVESTIGATIONS
Industrials — Public Utilities — Natural Resources

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The information contained herein has been obtained from sources that we deem reliable, and while not guaranteed, are accepted by us as correct.

Utilities and Transportation

SHAWINIGAN CUTS COMMON DIVIDEND BY FIFTY CENTS

Recent Declaration Places Stock on Annual Basis of $2

POWER SALES OFF

Depression in Pulp and Paper Industry Hits Profits Considerably

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Reduction of the annual dividend rate of Shawinigan Water and Power Co. from $2.50 to $2 a share will put the minds of many investors at rest. Late in 1930 the stock staged a precipitate decline from a high of 82 and for the greater part of the year has ranged around levels of 40.

Though earnings in the first quarter of 1931 were stated to be satisfactory, the comparatively high yield of around 6 per cent indicated that the market felt some doubt regarding the maintenance of the dividend rate; the question has now been effectively settled by declaration of a dividend of 50 cents a share for the quarter ending September 30 which contrasts with 62½ cents a share previously paid.

Conserves Cash Position

The company states that the reduction in the dividend effects a direct saving in disbursements of $500,000 in the current year's accounts, and the decision has been arrived at to avoid any undue reduction of the company's reserve. The latter statement indicates that earnings have shown some tendency to decline below dividend requirements of $2.50 a share.

Lower earnings are attributed to lack of improvement in the industrial situation. Though the company's earnings in its retail distribution business have been satisfactorily maintained, profits from large blocks of power sold to the pulp and paper industry and other large industries have been affected by the reduced output of these establishments. Firm contracts of Shawinigan have not been adversely affected, but substantial amounts of secondary power have been reduced, which have found reflection in the company's earnings.

Chemical Plants Slacker

Further, the chemical plants, operated by subsidiaries, have not been operating at full capacity and revenue from this source has been correspondingly reduced. These subsidiaries include Shawinigan Chemicals Ltd., Shawinigan Stainless Steel and Alloys, Ltd., while a substantial interest is held in Niacet Chemicals Corp., operating in the United States.

Though there has been a reduction in the power consumed by existing customers, important new contracts have been signed. These include the Brown Corp. at La Tuque, Canadian Industries, which is building a cellophane plant at Shawinigan Falls, and other smaller industries; contracts with these companies when in full operation will add to the company's income.

Renews Large Contract

The largest individual contract held by Shawinigan was renewed when the company signed a contract with Montreal Light, Heat, and Power, Cons. in December, 1930, for a term of 36 years under conditions satisfactory to both companies.

Directors of Shawinigan Water and Power Co., stressed the long term outlook when they concluded their letter to shareholders with the following:

> "In the action taken today in respect of dividend, the directors of the company have in mind that equally important with caring for the present is to adequately provide for the future. In taking measures at this time to conserve the strong position of the company in respect of its finances, they better provide for the company maintaining the important position it has so long held as a constructive force in the upbuilding of the Province of Quebec."

Earnings Up in 1930

Earnings of Shawinigan in 1930 showed substantial improvement over those of the previous year. Gross income was $14,954,074 and net profits applicable to dividends were $5,770,670 as compared with $5,107,979 in 1929.

Profits were equal to $2.65 a share on the 2,178,250 shares outstanding, compared with $2.34 a share in the previous period. Working capital at the end of 1930 totalled $13,979,326 and surplus, subject to income tax, was $1,335,392.

Despite the increase in earnings, output of power in 1930 fell below figures of the previous year, amounting to 3,276,114,085 kw.h., a decrease of about 184,400,000 kw.h. Further declines in output during the current year have been sustained.

Pulp and Paper Effects

It has been estimated that the various companies which constituted the late Canada Power and Paper Corp. were under contract with Shawinigan for the supply of power amounting to 150,500 h.p. This is equivalent to about 18 per cent of Shawinigan's total output, so it is easily seen that any improvement in the newsprint industry will be felt immediately by the utility company.

South. Can. Power Earnings Improve

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Southern Canada Power Co. closes its fiscal year on September 30; indications are that a slight improvement in gross and net earnings over 1930 will be recorded. For the ten months ended July 31, 1931, net earnings were higher by $22,475 at $1,202,014 compared with a like period in 1930.

Had it not been for unsatisfactory water conditions experienced in the early part of the year, a greater gain might have been recorded. In the month of February, for instance, expenses were increased by $13,000 due to expenditure on purchased power due to low water.

Canal Traffic Reflects Operations of 'Steamers'

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Traffic through the Canadian locks of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, showed an increase in tonnage for August, 1931, over the same month of last year. Total freight was 299,710 tons against 188,441 tons while registered tonnage of vessels was higher by 150,000 tons at 575,215 tons.

Traffic on the St. Lawrence canals for the same month, however, showed a reduction of 292,183 tons compared with 1930, a factor which has a bearing on the situation surrounding Canada Steamship Lines. Total freight was 714,370 tons; a decrease of over 300,000 tons in wheat was a feature of the decline.

Welland Canal traffic held up fairly well at 972,976 tons against 985,829 tons in August, 1930. While wheat registered a decrease of 255,945 tons, shipments of soft coal gained 114,319 tons to 335,224 tons. The cumulative traffic to August 31, was 856,306 tons greater than for the corresponding period of 1930, a reflection of improved facilities afforded by the new canal.

N. SCOTIA POWER SEEKS TO ISSUE MORE SECURITIES

Proceeds to be Used in Consolidation of Properties

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Nova Scotia Light and Power Co. has filed an application with the Board of Public Utilities for approval of an issue of $2,400,000 five per cent first mortgage bonds and $800,000 of six per cent preferred stock. Proceeds will be used for the acquisition of a number of properties and also for the purpose of effecting improvements in different departments, the total expenditure being estimated at $3,247,000.

There are presently outstanding $4,310,500 of five per cent bonds of an authorized amount of $4,345,500. There is also outstanding $1,350,000 of six per cent preferred stock of an authorized issue of $2,500,000.

To Consolidate Holdings

Application of the company to carry out further financing is seen as a reflection of its decision to consolidate its various holdings. Nova Scotia Power recently sought permission from the Board of Public Utilities to transfer all its subsidiary companies to the parent organization, a policy adopted for economic reasons. These subsidiaries include Avon River Power Co., Edison Light and Power Co., Chester Light and Power Co., Sackville River Electric Co. and Dartmouth Gas, Electric Light, Heating and Power Co.

It is assumed, therefore, that Nova Scotia Power will acquire the assets of these companies outright, whether this means that outstanding securities of Avon River Power Co. will be exchanged for those of the parent organization has not been disclosed. At the end of 1930, Avon River had outstanding $843,400 of five and a half per cent first mortgage bonds; $200,000 of six per cent preferred, and 225,000 shares of common stock.

Builds Gas Plant

Further corporate expenditures undertaken during the current year include construction of a new 600,000 cu. ft. gas holder at Halifax, a unit which will involve a considerable capital outlay. Working capital of Nova Scotia Light and Power at the end of last year amounted to $150,329 with a ratio of 1.51 between current assets and current liabilities.

Earnings in 1930 showed a gain over those of the previous year, net profits totaling $257,968 against $243,029 in 1929. Common share earnings were $5.95 as compared with the dividend rate of $4 a share.

Canadian Airways Begins Montreal-Quebec Service

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — To offset cancellation of several Government air mail services in Eastern Canada, Canadian Airways Ltd. has decided to improve its transportation facilities by air between Montreal and Quebec. The company has begun operation of a two-hour service between Montreal and the Ancient Capital daily. A Fairchild cabin passenger machine will be used on the service.

Slight Decline In July Figures Of Power Corp.

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Output of the various companies in which Power Corp. of Canada is interested amounted to 136,863,445 kw.h. in July, a decline as compared with the same month last year and a drop of about 5,000,000 kw.h. compared with June, 1931.

Gains were recorded by Southern Canada Power, British Columbia Power Corp., Northern British Columbia Power and Canada Northern Power. The largest decline was shown by Manitoba Power Co. Figures now include those of Northwestern Power Co., a development which came into operation in June this year.

Following are comparative figures covering output in July of the past two years:

	1931 Kw.h.	1930 Kw.h.
South. Canada	12,564,670	12,345,959
Can. Northern	35,250,120	29,971,780
East Kootenay	6,064,300	6,868,200
B. C. Power	37,573,125	34,819,750
Northern B. C.	751,730	703,443
Winnipeg Elec.	14,066,100	14,634,800
Manitoba Power ...	25,833,000	37,852,000
Northwest Power ..	4,760,400	....
	136,863,445	137,195,932

MONTREAL POWER NEW GAS HOLDER NEARS OPERATION

Power Sales to Date Compare Well With Last Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Construction of the new $1,500,000 gas holder of Montreal Light, Heat, and Power Cons. is proceeding according to schedule and it is expected that the unit will be ready for operation early in October. The gas holder, located at Hochelaga, will contain 10,000,000 cu. ft. of gas and is reputed to be the largest structure of its kind in Canada.

A modern type of equipment is being used, the new holder adhering to what is known as the waterless design. This type is considered a marked improvement over the old structure, which will be scrapped when the present work is completed. About 30 miles of high-pressure mains are being laid to link the new container with the gas manufacturing plant at Lasalle and booster stations have been constructed.

Power Sales Maintained

As regards sales of power to date, it is reported that output of Montreal Power has been maintained. While there has been some decrease in industrial consumption, this has been offset by wider domestic demand, a reflection of the consistent expansion in the company's distribution system.

On this basis, earnings may be expected to compare favorably with last year. With sales maintained, Montreal Power is also obtaining revenue from proceeds of its sale of 588,187 shares to customers made last summer, while $20,275,000 has also been received from shareholders in full payment for rights offered them to purchase new stock at $50 a share. The final payment was due on May 1.

Shares of Montreal Power have tended to fluctuate in recent weeks and recently showed some decline from previous strength. This may be attributed in part to the action taken in regard to Shawinigan's dividend. Indications are that Montreal Power will cover its dividend needs this year. In 1930, earnings were equal to $2.19 a share on the common stock, compared with dividend requirements of $1.50 a share.

N. S. POWER BOARD STARTS NEW CIRCUIT

Markland System Develops 1,500 Horsepower on Mersey River

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Nova Scotia Power Commission has placed its seventh power system, to be known as the Markland system, in operation. The new circuit will supply energy to the towns of Liverpool, the Western Nova Scotia Electric Co., South Brookfield and Caledonia while it is interconnected with the Mersey system in Queen's County, and Mush-a-Mush system in Lunenburg county.

The new development, comprising two units having a total capacity of about 1,500 h.p., is located on the Mersey river about five miles above the town of Liverpool. Power is generated under a 35 foot head. Construction has gone forward over the past four months and at the same time some 21 miles of 13,200 volt transmission lines terminating at the Bridgewater hydro-electric station have been constructed.

The commission now has in operation five developments on the Mersey River, with a total installed rating of about 32,000 h.p. Eventually it is expected to eliminate two of these developments when a new project known as No. 4 Deep Brook development is undertaken. This project awaits the decision of the Mersey Paper Co. to install a third newsprint machine.

Dominion Bridge Speeds Work at Lachine Plant

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Increased activity at the Lachine plant of Dominion Bridge Co. have resulted from a substantial volume of business secured recently. Orders totalling about $275,000 have been signed within the past month; the latest being a contract for approximately $150,000 representing structural steel requirements for the Montreal General Hospital, western division, extension.

Other structural steel contracts in Montreal include an addition to the Royal Victoria Hospital, a new church and various other smaller orders.

Shawinigan Falls Chosen Site for Cellophane Unit

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Canadian Industries' new cellophane plant which was to have been erected at Three Rivers, will be built at Shawinigan Falls, at a cost of about $1,500,000. Work has already commenced on the new structure for whose products a ready market in Canada is anticipated.

DOMINION POWER YIELDED PROFIT TO POWER CORP.

Other Sales Resulted in Heavy Decline from 1930

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—One of Power Corp. of Canada's profitable transactions in the last fiscal year was the receipt of payments totalling $60 a share on its holdings of Dominion Power and Transmission Co. At June 30, 1930, Power Corp. held 14,103 shares of the Hamilton Utility.

In August, 1930, Dominion Power was sold to the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission and two payments have already been made. The balance will be available to Power Corp. when the company is finally liquidated.

Profit on sale of securities in the year ended June 30, 1931, was $757,717. There was, however, a loss of $900,548 sustained in similar transactions, but this loss was deducted directly from an investment reserve set up in the previous year.

Policy is Explained

The question has been raised as to why the management did not deduct the loss from earnings. Officials point out the following explanation toward the end of the previous fiscal year, June 30, 1930, the management had earmarked several securities for sale. It was then discussed whether these stocks should be sold and the loss absorbed in that year or whether it would be advisable to set up an investment reserve and dispose of the earmarked securities gradually during the course of the ensuing year.

The latter course was decided on. As will be remembered, an investment reserve of $2,000,000 was set up at the close of the year ended June 30, 1930; in the course of last year the securities in question were sold and the losses of $900,548 were deducted from this reserve previously established. It is stated that better prices were obtained through adoption of this policy.

To offset the inroads into investment reserve, the sum of $1,000,000 was transferred from surplus last year. Surplus forward at the end of June, 1931, was $3,531,562, an increase of $40,000 over the previous year.

Heavy Decline Apparent

The extent to which fluctuations in the security market affected Power Corp. in trading last year is illustrated by a close analysis of last year's profit and loss account. Gross earnings in the year ended June 30, 1930, were $3,702,912. This figure comprises revenue of $2,784,681 and profits on sale of securities of $918,231.

Takes the figures for the past year. Revenue was only slightly lower at $2,654,687 and addition of $757,717 for profit on sale of securities brought gross earnings up to 3,412,404. There was, however, a loss of $900,548 sustained in sale of securities which was deducted directly from investment reserve; had this been taken into income, sale of securities would have resulted in a net loss of $142,831.

Possible Decrease Seen

On this basis, therefore, gross earnings would have been $2,511,856, compared with a possible showing of $5,702,912 in the previous year, a decline of $3,191,056. The drop is almost entirely due to lower profits on sale of securities for actual revenue was down but $129,994.

In other words, while a profit of $2,918,231 was realized on sale of securities in the year ended June 30, 1930, similar transactions resulted in a net loss of $142,831 in the past year, an indication of what havoc stock market declines can create in a large investment portfolio.

New Brunswick Tourists Show Increase Over 1930

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Motor tourist travel from the United States into New Brunswick was 10 per cent heavier up to August 31, 1931, than in the corresponding period of last year. Figures showing that the number of entries for a period varying from 24 hours to 60 days totalled 40,908 as against 37,184 in the like period in 1930.

Though the seasonal increase in 1931 has not been as great as that shown in 1930 over 1929, there has been a general and steady increase throughout the last few months in the number of motor tourists being issued permits for stays in New Brunswick.

Customs figures show that at points of entry along the Upper Saint John River the increase in travel was most noticeable.

Chamber Meets in Halifax

The 1932 annual convention of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce will be held in Halifax some time in September, it was decided at the annual gathering at Regina. The customary pre-convention tour will likely be through the Maritimes, including Prince Edward Island and perhaps Newfoundland.

Public Utility Earnings

Public Utility Earnings
Winnipeg Electric

July:	1930 $	1931 $	Decrease $
Gross earn.	452,212	436,252	15,960
Expenses	327,106	295,493	31,613
Net earnings ...	125,106	140,759	*15,653
Aggre. gross† ..	3,725,716	3,412,744	312,972
Aggre. net† ...	1,250,436	1,131,239	119,197

*Increase.
†From Jan. 1 to end of July.

British Columbia Power

July:	1930 $	1931 $	Decrease $
Gross earn.	1,196,239	1,131,941	64,298
Expenses	791,432	803,106	*11,674
Net earn.	404,807	328,835	75,972

*Increase.

Can. Western Natural Gas

	1930 $	1931 $	Decrease $
January	362,736	262,102	100,634
February	281,453	226,842	54,611
March	237,024	232,102	4,922
April	177,978	214,889	*36,911
May	127,595	124,260	3,335
June	93,872	84,419	9,453
July	63,314	67,405	*4,091
Aggre. earn.‡ ..	1,343,972	1,212,019	131,953

*Increase.
‡From Jan. 1 to July 31.

J. S. MITCHELL CO. REDEEMS MORE OF SENIOR STOCK

Mortgage Also Reduced During Current Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Further reductions in the amount of preferred stock outstanding and in mortgages payable have tended to strengthen the position of common shares of J. S. Mitchell Co. during the current year. Preferred stock has been reduced by $31,600 to $348,400 and the mortgage by $10,000 to $90,000, in the current fiscal period. This operation reduces charges by $2,812 a year.

The steady reduction of preferred stock has been a feature of the company's balance sheet in the past seven years. Originally there was issued $1,000,000 of this seven per cent stock; at the end of 1930, there was but $380,000 outstanding which has been further reduced by $31,600 this year. The preferred, which seldom makes its appearance in trading on the Montreal Stock Exchange, is firm around 104.

Expect Second Dividend

In April, 1931, an interim dividend, the first to be paid, was declared on the common stock at the rate of $1 a share. Though no action has since been taken in regard to the common stock, it is expected that before the end of the year the company will make another similar payment bringing the total disbursement to $2 for the fiscal year.

Earnings in the past few years have been ample to cover such a rate. In 1930 profits applicable to the 15,000 shares of common stock were equal to $4.96 a share, after allowing for preferred sinking fund requirements namely 10 per cent of earnings available for distribution to the common shareholders, which must be applied before any dividends are paid on the common.

Current Earnings Fair

No information is available regarding earnings this year, but it is believed that current business is as satisfactory as can be expected from generally depressed trade conditions. Working capital, which amounted to $750,024 at the end of 1930 is reported to have been maintained.

J. S. Mitchell & Co. is engaged in the wholesale and retail distribution of mill, railway, corporation, mining and similar supplies, and also distributes various requirements to the plumbing, blacksmiths, and general hardware trade. The company's chief market is in eastern Quebec.

Expect Radical Changes in Nfld. Fiscal Policy

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Changes in the financial system of the Newfoundland Government are anticipated as a result of advice of Sir Percy Thompson of the British Treasury Dept. and R. J. Magor, Montreal, who have been called in by Sir Richard Squires to solve the fiscal difficulties of the Dominion. Sir Percy Thompson will arrive in Newfoundland toward the end of September.

In order to start at once to balance the budget, some reductions have already been made in connection with the retrenchment programme. Decreases have been effected in civil service departments such as public works, agriculture and mines, and some offices subsidiary to these departments.

Sir Richard Squires, prime minister of Newfoundland, recently returned from England after arranging for the "loan" of two outstanding experts. One of these is Sir Percy Thompson; the other name has not yet been disclosed.

Canada Guaranteed Bonds to Yield 4.61%

Investors may obtain, through the new Dominion of Canada Guaranteed 4½% bonds (Issued by C.N.R.), a security with many attractive features.

1. Strength—the unconditional guarantee of the Dominion of Canada.
2. Convenience—principal and interest payable in three countries—Canada (principal cities), London, England and New York.
3. A twenty-year term—maturity in 1951.

These bonds have been very favourably received throughout Canada and United States.

Price: 98.50 and interest,
yielding 4.61%.
(Plus Transfer Tax)

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Limited

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Vancouver New York London, Eng.

Woods Manufacturing Company, Limited

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Hessians, Buckrams
Paddings and Twine

Tents
Flags
Tarpaulins
Clothing and Cotton Fabrics

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MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA,
WINNIPEG, WELLAND

HEAD OFFICE
MONTREAL

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Due September 1, 1951

Guaranteed Unconditionally by the
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as to Principal and Interest

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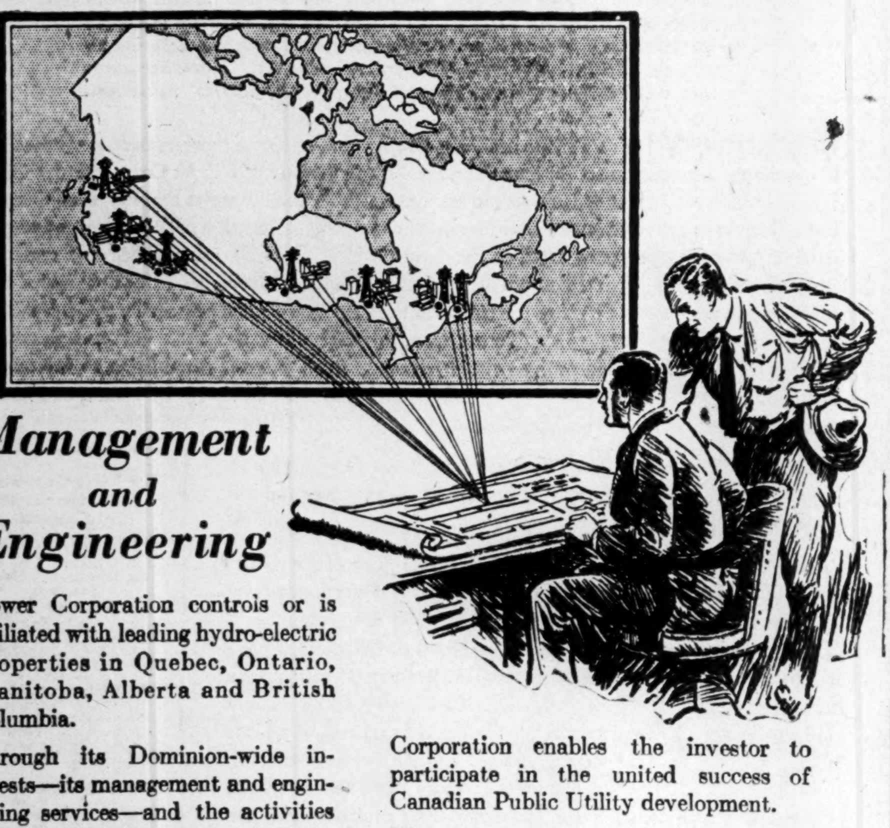

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We recommend for conservative investment

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED
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maturing March 1st, 1959
Price 87½ to yield 5⅜%
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News of Investment Markets

C. N. BOND ISSUE WILL BE FACTOR IN FALL MARKET

May Necessitate Lower Prices For Municipal Debentures

SPREAD IS SMALL

Current Lack of Activity is in Contrast With 1930 But Prices Are Higher

After over-hanging the bond market for several months the $50,000,000 of C.N.R. 4½'s of 1951 bonds sold to dealers this week will probably exercise a strong influence on bond prices for some months to come. Offered publicly at 98½, to yield 4.61 per cent, the bonds have had a strong dealer demand but it will take some time yet before final placement of the entire issue is made with investors. Dealers, outside the selling group obtained about 60 per cent of the bonds they ordered and unofficial figures place the subscribed amount at about $85,000,000. The original issue was $25,000,000 and the buying group took up its option on an additional $25,000,000.

Offered to yield 4.61 per cent, the spread between the offering price of the C.N.R. bonds carrying the guarantee of the Dominion of Canada and the offering price of numerous municipal issues bought during the past six months is so narrow as to point to the necessity of a material mark-down in the prices of many municipal issues. It is regarded as highly doubtful that Canadian cities will be able to finance at as low a cost during the next few months as has been the case since the first of the year. If the demand for the C.N.R. bonds is such that higher prices for the issue prevail, the municipal market will either stand still or move up but at the present time there is no strong indication that the C.N.R. bonds will appreciate in the near future. With the full security of the Dominion of Canada behind them the bonds look most attractive at the present yield basis, however.

The bond market during the past summer has been one of the most quiet in the past ten years both from the trading standpoint and in the offering and absorption of new issues. Prices on the whole have tapered off from those prevailing at the first of June but the drop in the high-grades has not been excessive and has been due to the sluggish market.

Conditions at the end of August and at the present time are in decided contrast to the same period in 1930 when the bond market in Canada was fairly active and there was a considerable volume of new issues being offered which were being bought at increasing prices. At the present time conditions are quiet with no great volume of financing definitely in sight although several issues of some magnitude are expected in the next month or so.

Prices Higher Than in 1930

While no great activity is in evidence at the present time and prices obtained for new municipal issues are somewhat below those recorded earlier in the summer, there has been a distinct strengthening in prices of new issues since last September, when municipals were being bought by investment bankers around a 5 per cent basis. The town of Cornwall sold $27,623 5½ per cent 20-installment debentures on a 5.08 per cent basis early in September, 1930, and in the past week sold an issue of $73,000 4¾ per cent 30-installment debentures on a 4.65 per cent cost basis. By October, 1930, prices had moved up and the County of Halton financed on a 4.86 per cent basis but the county sold an issue recently on a 4.62 per cent basis. Despite quiet conditions at the present time the prevailing prices are considerably above the fall peak of 1930.

Some doubt is expressed by certain investment bankers as to whether a ready sale can be secured at the present time for recent municipal offerings at a price that would allow any margin of profit. While a number of municipals, which have come into the market in the past few months, have been sold there is still a fair amount that remains undigested and some of the recent high bids might suggest that commitments were being made on the hypothesis that there will be a much more active market and still higher prices later this year. Investment houses that have worked on this theory during the past year have not been greatly wrong and certainly no protracted break in bond prices appears imminent.

Analysis of the bids submitted in recent months for municipal issues shows quite keen competition in bidding in most cases but it is to be noted that the spread between the high and low bids has become greater as the summer progressed and that a number of the larger investment houses have either not been in the market or that their bids would indicate their opinion that the winning tender was far too high for current conditions.

Bonds of Canadian industrial companies continue weak in the face of business conditions in general and poor earnings statements in particular. The market for this type of security is practically negligible. Sales are dependent upon price concessions and investment bankers will take no commitments unless a market is assured. It is under such conditions as these that the long-hold investor can add to his portfolio reasonably sound securities at what will appear to be bargain prices when industrial conditions improve. The current condition of the market, however, would militate against resale in the near future except at a loss quite irrespective of whether the general market for industrial bonds goes lower than at present or not.

N.-A. Elevators Continues to Gain

North-American Elevators Ltd. reports revenue of $91,363 during the four months ended August 31, 1931, derived from elevating, storing, grinding, etc. Operating and administration expense during the period was $37,630, leaving a net operating profit, before interest, depreciation and income tax, of $53,732. Interest charges amounted to $13,459 and were covered some four times before provision for depreciation and income tax.

Due to some difference in accounting methods, figures are not comparable with those for the corresponding period of 1930. Earnings for the current year to date are considerably ahead of the same period in 1930 which was the first four months of the company's operations.

Phelan Joins Board Montreal City Bank

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—M. Arthur Phelan, K.C., has been elected to the directorate of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank succeeding to the place of the late Rt. Hon. C. J. Doherty.

Bond Sales

RENFREW SEPARATE SCHOOLS

McLeod, Young, Weir & Co. has been awarded $100,000 5 per cent debentures of the Renfrew Separate School Board, due in 30 years, at 100.67; a cost basis to the board of 4.96 per cent. Other bids are reported as follows:

1 McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.	100.67
2 Milner, Ross Securities Corp.	100.077
3 Dyment, Anderson & Co.	99.63
4 Harris, McKeen & Co.	99.52
5 A. E. Ames & Co.	98.15
6 R. A. Daly & Co.	96.81

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS, GUARANTEED BY THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Offered by an international syndicate, $25,000,000 4½ per cent bonds of the Canadian National Railways, due September 1, 1951, was readily over-subscribed by dealers on September 10 and the purchasing group took up its option on another $25,000,000 which has also been over-subscribed. Offered at 98½ to yield 4.61 per cent the bonds are priced at practically the same as the $70,000,000 of C.N.R. 4½'s, due 1956, that were sold in January, 1931, to yield 4.60 per cent.

The price received by the C.N.R. for the bonds is never made public. The successful syndicate consists of:

Bank of Montreal; Royal Bank of Canada; Canadian Bank of Commerce; Harris, Forbes & Co., Ltd.; R. A. Daly & Co., Ltd.; McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Ltd.; Nesbitt, Thompson & Co., Ltd.; Royal Securities Corp.; Banque Canadienne Nationale; Bank of Nova Scotia; Greenshields & Co.; Drury & Co.; Hanson Bros., Inc.; Matthews & Co., Ltd.; Dominion Bank; W. C. Pitfield & Co.; Bell, Gouinlock & Co.; Fry, Mills, Spence & Co.; Gairdner & Co.; Bancamerica-Blair Corp.; Chase, Harris, Forbes Corp.; First National Old Colony Corp.; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo; Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Shawmut Corp. of Boston; Atlantic Corp. of Boston; Mississippi Valley Co.; Bancnorthwest Co.; First Wisconsin Corp.; First Securities Corp. of St. Paul; Kalman & Co.; Edward B. Smith & Co.; Guardian Detroit Co.; First Seattle Dextor Horton Securities Co.

A bid was also placed by the same syndicate that secured the last C.N.R. issue made in January, 1931. Members of this syndicate are Dillon, Read & Co., Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Royal Bank, Dominion Securities Corp., Wood, Gundy & Co., A. E. Ames & Co., National City Co., Guaranty Co. of New York and Bankers Co. of New York.

Saskatchewan Debentures Sold—Logwood S.D. No. 4924, $1,500, 15 yrs., 7 per cent, D. McKenzie, Percival; Diamond Willow No. 4593, $3,600, 15 yrs., 8 per cent, Waterman Waterbury Co., Regina; Tedford S.D. No. 1792, $800, 5 yrs., 8 per cent, L. Wright, Outram; Gronlid S.D. No. 4854, $700, 15 yrs., 8 per cent, V. James, Gronlid; Sylvania Hamlet, No. 4933, $3,000, 15 yrs., 5 per cent, Fred Joyce Estate, Sylvania.

WESTERN GROUP SPONSORS TRUST OF FIXED TYPE

Grouped Income Shares Includes Four Canadian Stocks

Grouped Income Shares is a new fixed trust of the accumulative type initial offering of shares having been made in Western Canada early in September. This is the second new fixed trust to be offered in the West in recent weeks. The portfolio of Grouped Income Shares includes 30 common stocks of which four are of Canadian companies and the balance of United States companies, most of which have large investments in Canada. Each trust share represents 1-2,000 of a unit. Share certificates are offered in denominations of 10 shares and upward.

No substitution is permitted of stocks in the portfolio. Elimination is provided on the basis of sound investment reasons but only in the discretion of the trustee. The depositor company, Grouped Income Distributors Ltd., agrees to maintain a continuous advisory service on all stocks in the portfolio from an outstanding investment counsel and, if in the opinion of counsel, elimination of a stock is advisable the facts are placed before the trustee.

Semi-annual distributions will be made from the proceeds of regular and extra cash dividends, sale of rights, profit on sale of stock dividends of 10 per cent annually and under; sale of stock dividends when under four shares and odd shares over multiples of four per unit and earnings on accumulated funds of the trust held by the trustee. Coupons are payable at par at offices of the Toronto General Trusts Corp., the trustee for the trust.

Trustee's Fee Separate

The offering price of the trust shares is made up daily on the basis of closing full lot prices of the underlying stocks plus odd-lot brokerage. Charge for deposit, issue, distribution, other expenses and profit amounts to 7½ per cent of the cost of the underlying stocks. Accumulations are then added. The loading charge of 7½ per cent does not include trustee's fee which is payable on the basis of 5 per cent of the gross of all accumulations. On termination of the trust, a small fee will be charged by the trustee for break up and distribution. Trust terminates May 31, 1951.

Holders of 500 trust shares or any multiple thereof can convert into the underlying stocks at any time without penalty but subject to actual expenses of transfer. The holder of any number of trust shares may convert into cash, without conversion penalty, subject to actual expenses.

The portfolio of the trust is made up as follows:

No. of Shares	Company
	Utilities
4	Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.
8	Montreal L. H. & P. Co.
8	Shawinigan Water & Power Co.
4	American Gas & Electric Co.
4	American Tel. & Tel. Co.
4	Consolidated Gas Co. of N.Y.
12	Electric Bond & Share.
8	North American Co.
8	Southern California Edison Co.
16	United Gas Improvement Co.
	Railroads
16	Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
4	Atchison, Topeka, Santa Fe Ry. Co.
4	New York Central Railway Co.
4	Union Pacific Railway Co.
	Industries
4	American Can Co.
12	American Smelting & Ref. Co.
4	American Tobacco Co. "B."
4	DuPont (E. I.) de Nemours & Co.
8	General Electric Co.
8	International Harvester Co.
8	Johns-Manville Corp.
4	National Biscuit Co.
8	Sears Roebuck & Co.
12	Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.
4	The Borden Co.
8	Otis Elevator Co.
8	Union Carbide & Carbon.
4	United States Steel Corp.
4	Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.
4	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.

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No business man has the time to read hundreds of papers daily; to search their pages for information relative to himself or his business.

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WEEKLY RECORD OF FINANCING IN CANADA

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

Municipal	Date Sold	Sold To	Rate	Maturity	Amount	Price	Basis
Cape Breton County	Sept.	J. C. MacIntosh & Co.	4½%	5, 10, 20, 30 yr.	$77,500	....	....
Joliette, Que.	Sept.	Ernest Savard	5%	1 to 30-ser.	50,000	100.05	....
Saskatchewan Schs.	Sept.	Miscellaneous	...	...	9,600	....	....
Renfrew Sep. Schools	Sept. 14	McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.	5%	30-yr.	$100,000	100.67	4.96%

OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

Bond Issues—	Date Issued	Offered by	Rate	Due	Amount	Offered	Yield
Canadian National Railways	Sept. 10	Bk. of Montreal, Royal Bank, Bk. of Commerce, Harris, Forbes & Co., R. A. Daly & Co., McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., Royal Securities Corp., Bk. Can. Nationale, Bk. of Nova Scotia, Greenshields & Co., Drury & Co., Hanson Bros., Matthews & Co., Dominion Bank, W. C. Pitfield & Co., Bell, Gouinlock & Co., Fry, Mills, Spence & Co., Gairdner & Co. and U. S. Syndicate	4½%	1951	$50,000,000	98½	4.61%
Les Freres des Ecoles Chretiennes	Sept.	Hamel, Fugere & Co.	5%	1932-51	200,000	....	4.90%
Title Guarantee & Trust Corp. (1st. Mtge. Certificates)	Sept.	A. S. McNichols & Co.	6%	5-yr.	......	100	....
Stock Issues—							
Grouped Income Shares	Sept.	Grouped Income Distributors	...	....	......	....	....

Summary of Week's Annual Reports

A brief analysis of company earnings per annual statements received since last week's issue. Company name in bold type indicates stocks listed in Canada or New York. Net income shown is before preferred dividend, if any. Market prices are at close on Tuesday this week or last sale.

Company	Year end	Net income 1930-31	Net income 1929-30	Common earnings 1931	Common earnings 1930	Curr. divd.	Balance car. fwd. 1931	Balance car. fwd. 1930	Mkt.	Mkt. times earn.	Yield
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$			%
Humberstone Shoe	July 31	69,468	70,210	3.47	3.51	2.00	126,945	97,477	21½	6	9.3
Nor. Can. Mortgage	Mar. 31	d.207,695	36,596	...	2.73	...	*11,436	1,444	½B	..	....
Power Corp.	June 30	† 2,177,319	2,478,958	‡1.29	3.99	2.00	3,531,562	3,491,304	40½	31	4.94
Reliance Grain	July 31	165,018	d.8,478	.35	...	...	925,927	890,909	6½	18½	....
Wallace Sandstone	May 31	17,643	59,580	.017	.059	...	231,265	213,621	...	...	....

* After transfer to capital account, $222,653.
† Before providing for $900,549, loss on sale of securities, charged direct to investment reserve.
‡ After deducting transfer to investment reserve, $1,000,000.

INT. PETROLEUM MAINTAINS OUTPUT

Average Daily Production in Peru Was Lower in August

Average daily production of crude by International Petroleum Co. during August amounted to 48,791 bbls. in Colombia, a small increase over the output of recent months. Average daily production in Peru amounted to 18,981 bbls. as compared with the average of 25,000 bbls. for the preceding months.

July production in Peru of 785,841 bbls. was higher than in any month since March and compares with 804,594 bbls. produced in July, 1930. Production in Colombia of 1,490,524 bbls was practically the same as in April, May and June.

Production figures for July and for the seven months ended July 31, in 1931 and 1930, are as follows:

July	1931	1930
Peru:		
No. of wells completed	3	12
Av. initial prod., bbls.	237	449
Total crude prod., bbls.	785,841	804,594
Colombia:		
No. of wells completed	4	7
Av. initial prod., bbls.	468	955
Total crude prod., bbls.	1,490,524	1,761,820
7 Mos. end. July 31:		
Peru:		
No. of wells completed	31	73
Av. initial prod., bbls.	263	406
Total crude prod., bbls.	4,555,015	5,989,713
Colombia:		
No. of wells completed	29	73
Av. initial prod., bbls.	648	674
Total crude prod., bbls.	10,870,581	11,845,348

Ontario Bakeries Meeting Postponed

Special general meeting of Ontario Bakeries, Ltd., scheduled for September 14, has been postponed to September 29 due to lack of a quorum. The meeting is called for the purpose of increasing the board of directors by two, from five to seven members and for the election of two new directors.

Operations of the company in recent weeks are stated to have been the most successful that the company has experienced since 1929. A director of the company is credited with the statement that earnings in July amounted to some $5,000 before bond interest, depreciation, etc., while earnings in August amounted to some $3,500.

North. Mexico Power Preferred Exchanged

Of the 30,000 shares of 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock of Northern Mexico Power & Development Co. formerly outstanding all but 300 shares have been exchanged for the preferred shares of Empress Electricas Mexicanas, Inc., on the terms of the offer made early in June. The preferred stock of Northern Mexico Power has been withdrawn from listing on the Toronto and Montreal Stock Exchanges and the New York Curb.

The offer submitted to preferred shareholders by American & Foreign Power Co., the holding company was on a share for share basis.

City Gas and Electric Plans Go Forward

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—City Gas and Electric Corp., a company formed recently to acquire the assets of Quebec Gas and Electric Corp., has completed its plans for a gas plant in Three Rivers and will shortly seek tenders for its construction. It is expected that the new plant will be in operation by the end of the year.

City Gas holds a franchise to manufacture and distribute gas in Three Rivers, while efforts are being made to extend the company's activities to other municipalities. No public financing is anticipated at the present time.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues—	Rate	Due	Redeem.	Price
Dom. Glass Co.	*6%	1933	Dec. 2	110
B.C. Telephone	4*%	1962	†Nov. 1	105
Cascade Water Power	4½%	1940	†May 1/32	100
Interlake Tissue Mills	*6%	1935	Feb. 1/32	101
Maine & N.B. Electrical Power	*6%	1948	Jan. 1/32	107½
Northern Electric	*5%	1939	Dec. 1	105
Foreign Issues—				
Kingd. of Norway	*5%	1967	Dec. 1	100
Argentine Republic	4½%	1934	Oct. 1	100
City of Oslo, Norway	5½%	1946	Feb. 1/32	100
Sao Paulo Coffee Realiz. Loan	*7%	1940	Oct. 1	100
Danish Cons. Ext.	*5½%	1955	Nov. 1	100

*Called in part.
†Or before.

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Assets exceed $72,000,000

Educational Order Bonds Are Offered

Offering is being made of $200,000 5 per cent serial bonds of The Brothers of the Christian Schools by Hamel, Fugere & Co. The bonds are dated June 1, 1931, and mature serially from June 1, 1932 to June 1, 1951. Capital and interest are payable in full by the government of the Province of Quebec, chargeable to the Public Charities Fund.

The Brothers of the Christian Schools (Les Freres des Ecoles Chretiennes) are engaged in teaching and educational works throughout the world and have 78 institutions in Canada of which 60 are in Quebec, 16 in Ontario and two in Saskatchewan. The present issue is a direct obligation of the civil corporation holding property in the ecclesiastical provinces of Quebec and Montreal. Bonds are being offered to yield 4.90 per cent.

Hudson's Bay Land Sales Continue at Low Level

For the second quarter of the year, the three months ended July 31, 1931, Hudson's Bay Co. sold 2,897 acres of farm lands for £4,800 as against 16,546 acres for £30,700 in the corresponding quarter of last year. Receipts from the sale of town lots amounted to £1,450 as against £5,200 for the second quarter of last year, while total gross receipts for the quarter were £35,000 as against £54,500 in 1930.

For the six months ended July 31, the acreage of farm lands sold amounted to 6,467 as against 37,366 acres for the first six months of last year. Receipts amounted to £10,400 as against £76,000, while for town lots sold, receipts totalled £1,730 as against £7,200 in 1930. Total gross receipts for the six months amounted to £73,400, as against £124,700 for the first six months of 1930.

Chicago Fire & Marine to Consolidate Activity

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Chicago Fire and Marine Insurance Co. will shortly be consolidated with the Associated Fire and Marine Insurance Co., San Francisco, under the name of Chicago Fire and Marine Insurance Co. This announcement is of interest in the Canadian field, where the company has been operating for the past year as a member of the group of companies which are under the direction of Thibaudeau & Co., Ltd., Montreal.

The new organization will have assets of $5,800,000 a capital of $1,000,000, surplus of $1,000,000 and a substantial voluntary reserve in addition. Further, the Chicago Fire and Marine Insurance Co. will have the backing of the Associated Insurance Fund, Inc., which now wholly owns the Associated Fire & Marine Insurance Co. and also the Associated Indemnity Co. It is probable that the latter company will eventually enter the Canadian field.

Municipal Bond News

FOR over forty years this organization has been devoting its efforts exclusively to the publication of accurate State and municipal bond news. Not "flash" items or rumors, but carefully prepared news covering all the technical requirements of the municipal market have been responsible for its recognition as "The Authority on Municipal Bonds" It is, therefore, the logical medium for municipal bond sale advertising.

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67 Pearl Street New York, N.Y.

Buchans Mine Ships Larger Tonnage of Ore

During August shipments of lead-zinc concentrates from Buchans Mine, Newfoundland, showed an increase of 2,082 tons over the previous month and approximately 9,000 tons over the same month last year. Doubling the capacity of the concentrator at Buchans has accounted for the increases the past two months. In August 812 cars were moved containing 18,619 tons as against 719 cars and 16,537 tons for July. If the latter tonnage is maintained in the future, the Newfoundland Railway will benefit to the extent of nearly $500,000 a year from freighting the concentrates from Buchans to Botwood.

Concentrates were first shipped in October, 1928, when 220 cars containing 5,075 tons were moved. At the end of 1928 copper was 16¼ cents, lead 6.50 cents and zinc 6.35 cents. Last month the market prices showed copper 7.5 cents, lead 4.4 cents and zinc 3.8 cents.

Bond Tenders

Sept. 22, Belleville, Ont.—$316,547 as follows: $130,300, 4½ per cent 1 to 20-year serial, June 30, 1932-51, for bridges; $140,000, 4½ per cent 30-year serial June 1, 1932-61, for schools; $39,795, 5 per cent, 30-year, May 1, 1932-61, for sewers $6,452, 5 per cent, 1 to 20-ins. May 1, 1932-61, for sidewalks. H. B. Stock, treas. Purchaser pays cost of printing.

Saskatchewan authorizations granted by the Local Government Board from August 22 to September 5, 1931:

Bellshill, S.D. No. 4896, $1,500; Queen Valley, S.D. No. 4889, $3,000; Lost Horse, S.D. No. 1254, $1,000; Pringleton, S.D. No. 4877, $2,000; Minaki, S.D. No. , $5,000; Carmel Station, S.D. No. 4950, $5,300; Town of Rosthern, $1,800.

Sept. 30, Municipality of Beaupre.—$11,000, 5 per cent, 10-year, serial bonds. V. Roy, sec.-treas.

Sept. 28, School Municipality of Black Lake.—$62,000, 5½ per cent, 30-year, serial bonds. A. H. Chabot, sec.-treas.

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TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 19, 1931

"BACK TO BARTER" PROVES FAILURE

SOME weeks ago the Farm Board of the United States concluded an arrangement with the government of Brazil by which 25,000,000 bushels of wheat held in store by the Farm Board were exchanged for 1,050,000 bags of coffee. At the time it was hailed as a brilliant stroke of business on the part of the Board, but doubts are beginning to emerge. The quantity of wheat in question represents about two-thirds of the total imports of Brazil each year. These have been running something under forty million bushels annually, including wheat and flour, the greater part being imported from the Argentine, although United States millers have enjoyed an annual flour business representing several million bushels of wheat, and Canadian millers a much smaller quantity.

Brazil appears to have done rather better out of it than the United States. So far as solving the coffee marketing problem is concerned she has not got anywhere. She has simply transferred from her own government to that of the United States control over part of the immobilized coffee surplus, under agreement that it is to remain immobilized for a period and then only gradually released for sale. There is no promise and no apparent likelihood of more rapid transfer of coffee to the ultimate consumer. But from the standpoint of monetary exchange she has improved her position for she has acquired a large part of her year's supply of wheat without the necessity of paying for it except with a commodity that otherwise would probably have been destroyed. The money that is received for the current year's purchases of coffee by the United States will not have to be drawn upon to pay for wheat.

The Farm Board has disposed of a definite quantity of wheat, and has forced United States wheat in where Argentine wheat used to go. But more Argentine wheat is thereby forced on the markets in Europe, to compete with wheat from the North American continent. If the Brazilian government so handles the wheat it has bought as to increase flour consumption in Brazil good will have been accomplished, but until definite evidence is forthcoming it is just as likely that the disruption of ordinary trade channels will interfere with flour consumption to a greater degree than it is promoted. One of the first steps of the Brazilian government, following the exchange, was to prohibit flour imports for a period of 18 months. The only probability of a net gain to wheat producers of the North American continent appears to lie in the possibility that the difficulties of the Argentine producer have been increased to an extent that will discourage production.

Somewhat more useful results are expected from the sale of 15,000,000 bushels of Farm Board wheat to the Chinese government, which appears to have been completed on long credit terms. But the quantity involved is comparatively insignificant when compared with the 200,000,000 bushels the Farm Board is believed to have left after both of these transactions, and the arrangement made appears to preclude the likelihood of a larger arrangement and a more generous action on the part of the United States more concordant with the present need in China.

The Farm Board now appears to be one of the most completely discredited institutions in the world. Probably nothing would prevent its immediate dissolution except the existence of the immense stores of wheat and cotton it has accumulated in a vain effort to stay the decline in prices. Whatever formerly remained of its one time prestige seems to have been effectively destroyed by the Board's despairing gesture in the face of the recent collapse in cotton prices due the prospect of an exceptionally good harvest.

In all seriousness the Board put forward the recommendation that cotton farmers should destroy a third of the crop by plowing up every third row of cotton. Economically absurd as is the idea, it was still more absurd to suppose that it could be carried out; but the Board's loss of esteem arose not so much because it had affronted intelligence, which it had done before, but because it managed to affront the conscience of the country by such a proposal for deliberate destruction.

BRITAIN'S BUDGET NOT WHOLE CURE

THE wild cheering that followed the conclusion of Mr. Snowden's budget speech was mainly confined to an important House of Commons claque that is anxious to hold the thin and slowly evaporating majority of 58 seats. Throughout Britain and in world financial circles Mr. Snowden's financial plans are not regarded as the beginning of the end of Britain's troubles. The new Government is in a fair way to balance the budget, but the balancing of the budget at such a cost will give little stimulus to trade and cannot cause capital once more to flow in the old familiar channels. The "equality of sacrifice" is bound to come hardest, in the end, on the poor man, the industrial worker. The collection of approximately £1 in £3 of the national income for taxation purposes will only serve to curtail British industrial activity and depress trade, and thus lead to further unemployment.

It is doubtful if the rank and file of British people realize the seriousness of the financial situation of their country. They do not realize that sterling exchange is in effect pegged by bankers; that wealthy Englishmen continue to look to other countries for safe investments; that British trade is not coming back; that the budget does not restore the prosperity of the leading British industries; that the next crisis may easily prove to be more difficult to face than the last one.

We in Canada have a profound interest in British financial affairs, not only because, as has been previously emphasized in The Financial Post, the solution of the world crisis depends to a considerable extent upon the solution of the British crisis, but because we are directly tied up with Britain in a commercial link that has been forged strongly over many generations.

To the outside observer there would seem to be a greater opportunity for Britain to reduce its national expenditures by a further drastic curtailment of its dole and by greater co-operation in a policy of world disarmament. These, however, are matters upon which we in Canada are hardly privileged to advise. But it is within our rightful province to discuss Britain's fiscal policy as it relates to Canada and the other Dominions. And on this point, there is still much wonderment in Canada that the budget gives no forecast of a moderate protectionist policy for Britain and preferential arrangements with the Dominions. Britain cannot go "high tariff" over night and many of its producers will not benefit at all from protection. But such industries as the steel trades need some such shelter. And a tariff that would permit adequate preferential gestures to the Dominions would link the mother country with the more vigorous outlying British nations and help her through her crisis. It seems amazing to outsiders that there should be so much concern in Britain about what a tariff might do in raising the British cost of living when there is so little hesitation to pile on taxes that have made costs of production so high as to further throttle Britain's normal business activities.

GOLD EVERYWHERE

COMPLAINTS have been made in Alberta because the Government of that province insists on exacting a placer miner's license fee of $2.50 from men engaged in panning gold in the Saskatchewan River. It is doubtful if the process of washing sand for gold in the rivers which run out of the Rocky Mountains has ever completely ceased, but in reasonably good times the comparatively meagre return is not sufficient to attract more than a few individuals. In periods of unemployment a fair number of men find that it is at least better than nothing, and a fall in prices makes that worth while which was previously inconsiderable.

The fact illustrates one of the processes by which automatic adjustment in world economics are effected. The course of prices is dependent to some extent upon the supply of gold, and when that supply is deficient prices begin to fall. But there is a supply of gold in the world that may be called inexhaustible. Most of it, however, like the gold in sea water, the gold in most auriferous sands, and the gold in most veins of quartz is so difficult to come by that it costs more to recover than it is worth. But every fall in prices changes the dividing line between profitable and unprofitable workings; every period of unemployment increases the number of men willing to undergo hardship in the search for and the recovery of gold. And whatever gold is obtained plays its part in the recovery of prices and in setting going the machinery of trade. Comparatively insignificant placer fields in the western part of this continent which yield, as many of them do, from one to five dollars for a day's work, are effected in the same way as if the great reef which furnishes the ore for the gold mines of South Africa. Parts of that are so rich and so accessible that shafts are worked under any scale of prices and under any demand for labor. Other parts lie so deep beneath the surface, or are so much poorer in gold content that labor must be plentiful, wages low and supplies cheap before they are worked, while the investment required in sinking new deep shafts is made only with the prospect that such conditions will continue for some length of time.

More than once the discovery of placer workings, as in Australia, in California and in the Klondike, by increasing gold stocks, and promoting an upward movement in prices, has stimulated business during the course of a depression. A business depression does not automatically bring about new gold discoveries, but it does increase the possibility of such discoveries, because mining effort tends to be diverted from other channels, and labor is instantly available to follow up any clues.

EMPLOYEE CO-OPERATION

ABILITY of an executive to retain co-operation of employees in times of poor business is one of the intangible yet acid tests of corporation management. In times of prosperity, high wages, plenty of work and general optimism tend to eliminate many of the problems involved in the relations between labor and capital; when the pinch comes the value of that elusive asset, the goodwill of employees, becomes apparent. Soldiers will follow a good leader anywhere for reasons which are intangible and wholly inexplicable; the same human element exists in industrial leadership, though it is equally difficult to define.

Numerous cases of the worth of employee goodwill or conversely the ability of a management to inspire it, are evident today. Corporations which are standing up against the onslaught of lower production are the companies which are able to call on their workers for additional effort in the full knowledge that the call will be met without question.

Modern industrialization has tended to widen the gap between employer and worker. In the present day of large scale operations the human element may be submerged to some extent in a sea of cost-accounting, operating ratios and modern business efficiency. In the flood-tide of capacity production all goes well; faced with a crisis, the company which has maintained close touch with its workers is the company which can turn to them for help.

Notable progress has been made in recent years in employee-welfare while in many corporations employee-relations are considered as important as public relations. But behind all the outward and visible signs of goodwill such as workers' magazines, clubs and conventions there must be that unseen and intangible factor in the management which can call forth co-operation from its employees when the need is greatest. Perhaps one of the the most important benefits of a business depression, and there are many, is the fact that capital and labor are unconsciously drawn nearer to each other with a subsequent keener realization of mutual problems.

ADJUSTING HIGHWAYS TO TRAFFIC

PROVINCIAL governments in their highway programmes naturally feel an obligation to distribute expenditures as evenly as possible throughout the areas under their control. Nevertheless, the determining factor in the construction of highways should be the density of traffic. An exception might be in the case of what are really development or colonization roads built to open up a new territory.

If highway construction centres largely in the areas of densest traffic the areas near large cities will not be overlooked. Out of Toronto and Montreal, for instance, the radial arteries are still inadequate to meet the demands upon them and this factor has much to do with the heavy loss of life that is recorded in week-end motoring.

In Ontario, commendable improvements have recently been made or are under way in outlets from the city of Toronto, but there are still many narrow dangerous highways close to the city limits. Montreal, of course, is in a much worse position and motoring is not the pleasure there that it should be.

Provinces are very apt to lean backward in looking after the outlying areas but they should firmly insist upon spending money to relieve menacing situations even when rural areas make the charge that the big centres are getting more than their share of the good roads that are being built.

EDITORIAL NOTES

British cars now carry dashboard compasses. But British street plans and fogs probably make them necessary.

Banking figures show that recovery, when it sets in will not be impeded by lack of working capital. There is plenty of money in Canadian banks to meet all legitimate requirements of would-be borrowers whose requirements meet the tests the banks apply.

"Fewer and better resolutions" was the slogan The Financial Post suggested for the Canadian Chamber of Commerce convention. And fewer and better they were. It is best for a national organization like this to keep first things first and not to dissipate its influence or energy in too many directions.

POST-scripts

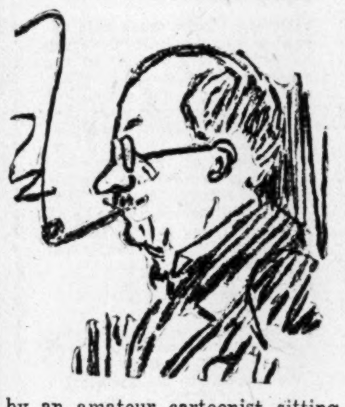
IT IS commonly, though erroneously, supposed that the statistical mind, used to dealing with hard, cold fact, is somewhat of a stranger in the realms of imagination. Let those that have formerly harbored this idea observe the ingenuity with which a writer in "World Petroleum" correlates the decline in the brith rate in the United States with the growth in the number of automobiles in use, and then revise their opinion. The comparison is held to be significant, although we must leave it to the reader to draw his own conclusions from it.

The article referred to points out that the average birth rate for years 1915-1921 was 24.2. For 1930 it was 18.3. Placing in juxtaposition the actual births recorded for each of the years 1922-1930 an annual deficiency is shown ranging from 190,000 up to 630,000 in a fairly regular scale. Setting these deficiency figures against the increase in automobiles in use in each of the same years, a quite remarkable similarity is shown in the figures when the correlations based on the assumption of 3.2 unborn children for every 100 cars in use.

A decline in the United States birth rate from 24.2 to 18.3 in ten years is a remarkable phenomenon; so also is the correlation between the decline in birth rate and the increase in automobiles. The question as to whether the relation is accidental or casual is left unsolved.

WHEN Canadian business leaders gathered at Regina last week under the auspices of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, an attempt was made to find within the city environs a caricaturist who could capture with pen and paper the moods and poses of the outstanding figures at this annual conclave.

Attempts proved abortive, however, until one evening Col. J. H. Woods, immediate past pres. in the chamber found himself "attacked"



by an amateur cartoonist sitting, not at the press table as might be expected, but at the head table, just a few places away from the jovial Calgarian.

The cartoonist was none other than Hon. J. T. M. Anderson, premier of Saskatchewan, and with all copyrights reserved (including of course the Scandinavian) The Financial Post herewith reproduces the rapid pencil sketch made by the premier on the back of a dinner programme and which, duly signed by the premier, is now one of the Colonel's most prized possessions.

IN CARRYING out a novel direct mail advertising campaign a Canadian newsprint manufacturer is sending out first or very early editions of prominent newspapers together with recent editions which are, of course, printed on his own product. A recent mail brought in a copy of a Montreal evening newspaper in 1869; the front page, in addition to advertising, carries three columns of meaty news items under three general headings.

Under the first of these, "World News," the leading paragraph states that rowing clubs are increasing in Melbourne, a statement brief and to the point. The first item under the next heading, "Canadian News," discloses the astounding revelation that St. Catharines is building a velocipede. Perhaps the editor thought this would be too great a shock for his readers for in the third column which is headed "American News" he gets on to a more pleasant topic stating that there are 961 bars in New York City and adds a further reassuring touch by saying "all are well patronized."

Other People's Views

Investment Trusts Come Back

Journal of Commerce, New York.—The investment trust as a medium for achieving diversification and sound management for the funds of a large number of individual investors should regain its popularity in this country, just as it did in England after the first disastrous experiences of the period which culminated in the Baring panic of 1890.

Hero-Worship By Newspapers

Ashcroft (B.C.) Journal. — Some newspapers are apt to become sort of hero worshipers of writers with reputations attached to their names and imagine that they are above criticism.

Roger Babson may have studied figures and dollars as they apply to national financing, and he may be wise in many things along that line; but we don't think he knows any more about what is going to happen to the present world depression than the editor of this paper does; nor has he a better idea of how it started or how it may be cured. He is simply one of those voluminous writers who has made a hit at one time and his name is now being used to sell feature copy to newspapers who gulp it down like a dog does when a piece of meat is thrown at his maw.

It must be expected—because no man knows everything, nor is he infallible—when a man attempts to keep up a sentimental reputation, much of his copy must be the bunk. There is far too much pampering after material from men who have a "gift 'o the pen" which is sometimes no better than the "gift 'o the gab," who can write personal opinions to the papers every day, week after week and year after year. Don't be fooled—they don't know any more about it, than you do.

Socialism May Be Note Of Presidential Campaign

Opportunist Proposals Aimed to Secure Unthinking Support Will Call Forth Logical Answers

By M. M. WILNER

WASHINGTON. — A prediction that the presidential campaign in the United States next year will develop chiefly into a debate on Socialism may look like a daring forecast. Nevertheless, it would be fairly justified by an analysis of the thought which is now most conspicuous in the public expressions of political leaders.

This does not mean that the so-called Socialist party will rise to a position of primary importance; still less that the agitators, chiefly aliens, who carry on propaganda for Russian Communism will gain a sufficient following to make their movement by itself a recognizable factor in the struggle for the control of the government. If Socialism becomes the central issue, those who advance its doctrines will disown the name and deny its applicability to their programme. Their socialism will take the form of making proposals best calculated to appeal to the emotions of people suffering from economic distress. The answer, however, will be made by the more serious minds which will point out the definite meaning of Socialism, the kind of thinking properly classifiable under that name and the incompatibility of such ideas with the traditions and the liberties of the republic.

Relief Issue Rises

The reason for expecting such a debate, of course, is the estimate that there are some 7,000,000 unemployed persons in the United States. The number likely to be in need has been put as low as 2,000,000, but the agitation for relief naturally cultivates popular opinion that distress will be severe. Some spokesmen along this line have gone so far as to predict that 30,000,000 people will be facing hunger—a figure which would mean nearly one fourth of the entire population.

The division of opinion is forming on the question whether relief should be left to citizen organizations and voluntary contributions or should depend on appropriations by government units from cities and states up to the Federal government as the supposedly inexhaustible source of funds. President Hoover's appointment of a commission to become the central directing body in promoting citizen effort centres the one idea around his personality. Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, by calling a special session of the New York Legislature to raise and appropriate $20,000,000, has become a chief figure on the other side. Roosevelt, however, is very far from being a suitable leader for a Socialist campaign, and his action is more significant of the pressure to which political leaders are subjected than of probable candidacies in the presidential contest.

Opportunists Active

The New York appropriation is merely an opportunist concession to the kind of demands which may be expected to become uppermost when Congress meets. A great transcontinental chain in the population, is clamoring for a grant from the Federal government of $5,000,000,000 for distribution among the poor. Senator Borah, of Idaho, a leader of the independent Republicans in the Senate, is echoing the proposal. Dr. John Dewey, a distinguished educator, who has become an avowed Socialist and represents the intellectual Socialism in the universities, makes similar proposals. These are only a few of the most conspicuous ripples.

The feature which connects this agitation distinctly with Socialism is that it does not propose to increase taxes on citizens in general, as the new British budget does, but insists that the money must be raised from "wealth" alone. That could mean, in practice, only a capital levy, though the sponsors carefully avoid any such term. Even in war times, with exemptions down to $1,000 and business at the highest pitch of activity, the largest sum which the United States ever collected in one year from an income tax was slightly under $4,000,000,000. No income tax could raise $5,000,000,000 in present times. To get the money, the government would have to take the capital.

Socialism, as defined by Marx, is the annulment of private ownership of capital and land. That could be accomplished only by the transfer of property from private to government ownership. The transfer would have to be made either by purchase or by seizure. If property were bought, private ownership would not be annulled but merely would take the form of government bonds. This would create a class of idle rich fortified by the government itself, such as no modern thought would support. Socialism by purchase, therefore, would be impossible on any extensive scale. It could be effected only by seizure without compensation. That is what was done in Russia, where the system is somewhat incorrectly called Communism. A capital levy, of course, would be an opening step in such a policy of seizure.

Gold Arrives For Refuge

It is not to be assumed that the United States is threatened with a presidential campaign having any such admitted purpose. The country is very likely, nevertheless, to be plunged into a discussion which will bring out clearly the meaning of Socialism and identify the forms of demagogism inviting the danger.

The same discussion, moreover, will demonstrate that the widespread efforts in behalf of Socialism since the war, by the feeling of insecurity which they have produced, are the principal cause of continued industrial depression. More

(Continued on page 7)

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Architect. V. D. Horsburgh, F.R.I.B.A.
Heating Contractors: Farquhar Bros., Halifax.

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122C

The Week in Business

Wheat Crop Estimates Unusually Close

Cheapest Harvest in Two Decades

Toronto Fair Highly Encouraging

PRELIMINARY estimates of perhaps the most unusual crop ever harvested in the Canadian West are now available and indicate a total wheat production for the three Prairie provinces of about 250,000,000 bushels with a total for all Canada of between 270,000,000 and 275,000,000 bushels. This compares with a Prairie outturn of 375,000,000 bushels a year ago and a total production of wheat in all Canada of 398,000,000 bushels. The two estimates of the Prairie crop are issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics and Manitoba Free Press and give Prairie wheat production as 246,400,000 and 254,000,000 bushels respectively. As the Free Press estimate is based on the Dominion Bureau acreage figures it will be seen that estimates of yield vary very slightly this year so that if the acreage figures are correct there should be little change in the preliminary figures.

The remarkable feature of the 1931 crop is that if the Dominion Bureau estimate is sustained it will show Alberta for the first time in Canadian history with a larger wheat crop than Saskatchewan. Another feature of the crop as indicated by the estimates is the unusually high regional variation in yields shown, ranging from complete failure in the southern regions of Saskatchewan to bumper crops in central and northern Alberta. The possibility of a higher yield in Alberta than Saskatchewan is all the more amazing when it is remembered that the seeded acreage in Alberta is roughly one-half that of Saskatchewan.

* * *

ANOTHER outstanding feature of the 1931 crop, particularly in the West, is the fact that it will unquestionably be one of the cheapest crops harvested in the West in the last two decades. Outside the actual drought areas, this will be of very real importance in offsetting to a considerable extent the current low level of wheat prices and is significant in that it indicates that Canada has by no means exhausted her hand in the international game of producing wheat at the lowest possible cost and thus hasten the downfall of marginal producers most of whom should never have been drawn into the wheat-producing game—and never would have been in if they had not been enticed by the lure of $2 wheat.

* * *

FROM Toronto there comes encouraging news from that annual barometer of business, the Canadian National Exhibition, which reports a decline of only 2 per cent in attendance as compared with 1930. Weather conditions were highly favorable during the two weeks it was held, but nevertheless it is a distinct achievement that no less than 1,657,000 people were attracted to the fair in the 14 days it was open, as compared with 1,687,000 in the same period a year ago. Incidentally the 1930 figure showed a decrease of only 13 per cent from 1929 which means that the 1931 figure compares very favorably with the peak of two years ago. A check-up among exhibitors shows that small lines such as grocery and specialty articles received very favorable response, many showing an actual increase in over-the-counter sales from last year. Heavier and luxury lines were quieter however.

Business Conditions in Canada

FAILURE FIGURES YEAR TO DATE LOWER THAN 1930

July Shows Better Trend Also, Compared With June

A decrease was experienced in July in the number of assignments under the Bankruptcy and Winding-Up Acts, as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the commercial failures for that month numbering 152 as compared with 165 in June and 169 in July, 1931. Liabilities of assignors were substantially lower when compared with June, amounting to $2,511,041 as against June's $4,613,464, and shows an improvement also over the total of $2,540,478 recorded in July 1930.

Of the month's total assignments 55 were registered in Ontario, the same number for this province as in June and 5 more than in July last year. Liabilities totalled $1,039,000. Quebec accounted for 50 failures, with liabilities amounting to $868,000, compared with 53 in June and 71 in July, 1930. In the prairie provinces failures decreased from 34 in June to 33, this comparing with 33 in July last year. Total liabilities were about $486,000, principally in Alberta. Maritime provinces experienced 12 assignments as compared with 14 in June and 10 in July, 1930, total liabilities amounting to about $91,000. In British Columbia, failures numbered 6 as against 9 in June and 5 in July, 1931. Total liabilities were in the neighborhood of $28,000.

Trading Failures High

Analysis by branches of business shows that trading establishments furnished the largest number of failures in July, 79 assigning, compared with 82 in June and 85 in July, 1930. Of these concerns, 13 were general stores, 7 grocery stores, 4 confectionery, 5 fish and meat, 7 dry goods, 7 clothing, 2 books and stationery, 4 hardware, 3 coal and wood, and 3 drugs and chemicals.

Manufacturing establishments to the number of 38 assigned in July, as against 39 in June, and 35 in July, 1930. The 38 included 7 engaged in the manufacture of vegetable foods, 3 in fur and leather goods, 2 in textiles, 1 in pulp and paper, 7 in clothing, 4 in lumber and its manufactured products, 2 in non-ferrous metals and 1 in non-metallic minerals.

Agriculturists assigning, numbered 8 as compared with 6 in June, and 9 in July, 1930. There were also 2 failures in mining, 4 in construction, 4 in transportation and public utilities and 2 in finance.

The cumulative total of commercial failures for the first seven months of 1931 was 1,261 as compared with 1,374, 1,302 and 1,107 for the same periods of 1930, 1929 and 1928, respectively. The total failures in trade in the first seven months of 1931 were 635, as compared with 696, 653 and 458 for the same periods of 1930, 1929 and 1928. In manufactures, 276 failures may be compared with 281, 294 and 282 in the same periods of the three preceding years. The defaulted liabilities for the first seven months of 1931 were $25,364,054, as compared with $28,948,803, $23,164,878 and $16,431,911, for the same periods of the three preceding years, thus showing a considerable decrease when compared with the same period for 1930.

Livestock Shipments to U. K.

A further 1,120 head of Canadian cattle were shipped to Great Britain during the week ending September 10, 504 by the S. S. Salacia, sailing September 5, and 616 per S. S. Manchester Citizen which sailed on the 10th. This makes a total shipped to date of 17,218 head.

Arrival at Birkenhead is reported of the Manchester Brigade, but no statement regarding sales was made excepting that easier prices are expected.

Seasonal Stimulus Already Evident

	Canada	United States
Commodity Prices:	Retail price index in August rose from 88.8 to 89.1. First advance since Jan., 1930.	Wholesale price indices show encouraging stability.
Iron and Steel:	Auto manufacturers find some encouragement in fall prospects.	Production touched low of depression at 28 p.c. of capacity.
Foreign Trade:	South Africa treaty parleys forecast strengthening of Canada's position in Empire trade.	Exports of electrical equipment to July 31, 1931, were 28¾ p.c. below same period 1930.
Car Loadings:	Grain shipments in week ending Sept. 5 rose 28 p.c. contributing largely to general seasonal upturn.	Loadings for week ending Aug. 29, 2 p.c. higher than previous week but 22 p.c. below same week 1930.
Employment:	Improved trend is sustained as public programmes get into operation.	Detroit index at 50 for Aug. 31; 12 p.c. lower than at July 31.
Stock Markets:	Market reflects pessimistic attitude for seasonal recovery.	Lack of definite signs of trade improvement and fear of further dividend cuts causes lower stock prices.
Week's Highlight:	C. N. R. $25,000,000 Refunding Loan well received by dealers. Indications lacking as to public demand.	If Ford programme of operations is sustained, result should be beneficial to industry generally.

Reviews Newfoundlands Salt Cod-Fishing Industry

By HAROLD THOMPSON, D.Sc., M.A.

Selected by the British Empire Marketing Board to survey conditions and prepare research scheme.
(Condensed)

Since a great proportion of Newfoundland's annual income is derived from the cod fisheries, any attempt to improve the condition of the fishing industry must primarily resolve itself into an attempt to place the staple portion of that industry—the catching, processing and vending of cod—on a more profitable basis. Practically the entire catch of cod is today, as it has been in the past, exported in the dried and salted condition.

Tentative efforts are being made to export fresh-frozen cod to Britain and it is reasonable to anticipate that the salt-cod market will, with the increase of cold-storage facilities, be a dwindling one. Consequently the need is felt of effecting a gradual increase in the portion of the amount of fish to be marketed (if markets are available or capable of development) in a form—frozen or canned—which will make a wider appeal and on the whole fetch improved prices. At the same time there is a strong body of opinion which, also with much reason, regards the salt-cod market as that which must continue to absorb the major portion of Newfoundland's output of fish for many years to come.

Difficulties Presented

Briefly one might sum the situation up by saying that owing to her insular position, her very small population and consequent lack of a domestic or basic market for fresh fish, her lack of federal alliance with her neighbors, the Canadians, or of reciprocal trade pacts with the United States or Great Britain, the two great fish consuming countries, Newfoundland carries a comparatively initial handicap in endeavoring to foster a fresh fish trade. Any experiments she makes in this direction are apt to be costly. At present the United States have not anything like completely harnessed their immense potential market for frozen fish in the interior. They can therefore supply, from the catches off their own coasts, the needs of the more maritime market, which they have reserved for themselves by imposing prohibitive tariffs on imported fish.

Hopeful Factors

There are at work two factors, which may within a few years—but certainly not within the next year or two—alter this particular situation in Newfoundland's favor. The first is that the gradual increase of fish consumption in even the coastal districts of the States is telling on the fish stocks on the proximate grounds. It is chiefly haddock that are in demand for fresh fillets and with the decrease of the stock of haddock there is arising a distinct tendency to cultivate the public taste for a supplementary diet of cod-fillets suitably treated to make equal gustatory appeal. The second factor is that the remaining difficulty in the way of supplying fresh-frozen fish to the interior—that of equipping chain stores with efficient refrigerating devices to prevent deterioration during the variable time between receipt and retail — is continuously being attacked and may at any time be overcome, with a consequent enormous increase in the demand for fish. Hence the retention for any length of time of the present United States tariff on foreign fish is by no means certain or even likely.

Capital Required

Whether or not British capital can be attracted to develop a fresh-fish trade from Newfoundland it is difficult to say. Certainly both British and American capital has in the past been sunk in ill-considered fishery propositions in Newfoundland. Expensive plants have been built without a full knowledge having been previously obtained of how they were to be fed with raw material or where their products were to be marketed.

There is need for a preliminary survey of the resources of the seas round Newfoundland to provide part of this knowledge, and there is need for a thorough statistical examination of marketing possibilities and of the part which the Newfoundland shore fishery could on reasonable terms be expected to play in contributing a share of the necessary raw material.

Improved Cure Needed

One of the first problems requiring direct attack is therefore that of encouraging the fishermen to turn out a first-class and reliable cure. Up till about 30 years ago, and again for a period during the war when competition abated, it was profitable to engage in the salt fish trade, but it is averred that, especially more recently, this has not been so. The alleged reasons for this disastrous state of affairs are:

(a) The increasing competition (from more uniformly cured fish from Iceland and Norway) in the best of Newfoundland's markets (Spain, Portugal, Italy.)

(b) The low prices realized by the bulk of Newfoundland fish because of inferior cure, or the recurrence of periods during which prices are adversely affected by rates of exchange, or during which the buying power of the customer countries is lowered owing to political disturbances, bad harvests of staple crops, and so forth.

(c) In certain years (1930), for example) the shortage in the shore and bank catches, partly owing to scarcity of fish in the usual locations, partly to lack of bait (in this case squid) for the fall fishery.

(d) Lack of co-operation among the exporters, with the result that certain markets are apt to become over-stocked, sometimes with fish hurriedly dispatched and of no uniform standard of cure, all of course to the serious detriment of prices.

Now it must be said at once that no abstruse scientific research is required to find ways of improving the cure. The correct methods of treatment of the fish and the type of product which it is desirable to produce are perfectly well known, and publications exist on the matter.

Climatic Conditions Good

Quite bluntly, this is a matter in which the trade must to a large extent help itself, though it can look to the recently formed Research Commission for guidance and support. Neither Norway nor Iceland possesses appreciably better climatic conditions for air-drying fish than does Newfoundland, but in both of the former countries more control is exercised during the process, either by using artificial drying, or by taking the fish in salt-bulk to suitable localities for drying.

It would appear that more of the drying would require to be done either in more elevated situations where there is considerable air circulation, or concentrated in those parts of the country which escape much of the fog which is prevalent on the south coast. The new Fishery Research Commission should make it their first task to obtain definite legislation to establish a system of inspection and branding of the different lots of fish at time of export, and regulate the amount exported to suit the absorptive powers of the markets.

RETAIL PRICES RISE IN AUGUST

First Advance Since Jan., 1930, Due to Coal and Food

Retail price index number, compiled by Dominion Bureau of Statistics and including rents and costs of services, rose from 88.8 in July to 89.1 for August. This advance, the first registered since January, 1930, was due to higher levels for food and fuel. The index for 46 food items moved up from 74.7 to 75.5, while the fuel and lighting index rose from 93.4 to 94.5 seasonal advances in prices of coal and coke more than off-setting lower prices for wood.

Final figures of wholesale prices compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, show that the index number for August was 70.9 as compared with 71.7 in July, computed on the basis of 1926 representing 100. Quotations of 38 commodities were higher, 107 lower and 357 were unchanged. The new figures show but very slight change from those contained in the preliminary report of the bureau, published last week.

Consumers' goods moved down from 76.0 to 75.7, influenced more by declines for flour, bran, shorts, canned fruits, fresh meats and cheese, than by advances for coffee, potatoes, butter, eggs, and anthracite coal.

Producers' goods fell from 67.4 to 66.3, easier quotations for wheat, oats, raw cotton, lambs, hogs, raw wool, copper, and pine and spruce lumber, more than offsetting gains for steers, calves, corn, raw silk, and tin.

Raw and partly manufactured goods dropped from 60.8 to 59.9, chiefly on account of reductions in the prices of wheat, oats, barley, raw rubber, raw cotton, hogs and lambs, which more than counterbalanced higher prices for corn, steers, calves, eggs, tin, and anthracite coal. Fully and chiefly manufactured goods changed from 74.3 to 73.6, lower prices obtaining for flour, bran, shorts, canned fruits and vegetables, copper sheets and imported copper wire bars.

Canadian farm products were 54.7 as compared with 55.4 in July, reduced quotations for wheat, oats, rye, barley, lambs, hogs, and raw wool exerting more influence on the index than higher prices for steers, calves, eggs, corn and potatoes.

SOCIALISM MAY BE NOTE OF PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

(Continued from page 6)

than $2,000,000,000 of the excessive gold accumulation in the United States is here merely for refuge. Political campaigns against property cannot be carried on without driving it into hiding places, where it ceases to perform its function of supporting business and industry.

If a general public debate brings out this kind of conviction among the people of United States, the effect may be world-wide in restoring thought to saner lines than have been in evidence for the last decade. Socialism has thriven hitherto principally because it has been too unimportant a factor in the affairs of the world to draw upon itself the serious attack of logical minds.

B. C. Coal Output Higher

The coal output in British Columbia in July increased by 2,279 tons over the same month last year, the total for that month this year being 139,397 tons.

Canadian Business Indicators

Compiled Weekly by The Financial Post

	Weekly Latest		Cumulative Jan. 1 to date	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
C.P.R. Gross Earn. (Sept. 7)	$ 2,499,000	$ 4,165,000	$ 96,201,000	$ 120,534,000
C.N.R. Gross Earn. (Sept. 7)	$ 3,049,416	$ 4,369,750	$ 121,442,326	$ 152,498,860
Car Loadings (Sept. 5)	53,171	70,157	1,731,955	2,157,319
Common Stock Index (Sept. 10)	72.1	135.2	......	......
Production—		Monthly		
Pig Iron, tons (July)	40,303	64,676	339,525	515,862
Steel, tons (July)	45,097	68,424	506,974	705,037
Newsprint, tons (August) ..	165,124	202,043	1,486,823	1,706,562
Automobiles (July)	4,220	10,188	70,305	120,873
Boots and Shoes, pr. (July)	1,456,822	1,414,872	10,435,799	10,187,455
Flour, bbls. (July)	1,319,008	1,435,970	7,967,781	8,644,196
Mineral Production—				
Gold, oz. (June)	233,300	175,480	1,263,303	976,057
Silver, oz. (June)	2,183,000	3,104,000	11,770,929	13,222,672
Nickel, tons (June)	2,175	4,292	20,345	27,555
Copper, tons (June)	11,865	13,049	76,638	78,768
Lead, tons (June)	12,337	14,446	81,062	86,102
Zinc, tons (June)	11,297	11,253	66,840	61,685
Coal, tons (June)	887,859	1,340,223	5,867,698	7,470,047
Nat. gas, M. cu. ft. (June) ..	1,555,000	1,305,000	14,971,921	15,928,885
Petroleum, bbls. (June)	148,300	121,400	954,125	639,882
Automobile Financing—				
Used Cars (July)	$ 2,069,923	$ 3,778,515	$ 14,669,092	$ 21,865,108
New Cars (July)	$ 2,095,153	$ 2,903,003	$ 15,076,206	$ 22,133,651
Construction—				
Building Permits (July) ...	$ 10,879,505	$ 15,730,964	$ 68,351,779	$ 98,944,988
Contracts (August)	$ 26,142,600	$ 49,407,200	$ 217,134,900	$ 327,407,600
Labor—				
Employment Index (Aug.).	105.2	118.8	....	....
Trade—				
Imports (July)	$ 48,400,844	$ 84,550,935	$ 402,311,844	$ 627,864,935
Exports (July)	$ 49,675,120	$ 76,407,506	$ 341,395,541	$ 512,907,944
Imports of Key Products—				
Rubber, raw, lbs. (July) ...	5,805,746	7,496,263	36,220,663	44,102,740
Cotton, lbs. (July)	4,374,000	4,732,000	50,581,000	50,657,000
Sugar, raw, lbs. (July)	78,978,500	117,446,400	441,606,700	419,861,100
Petroleum, crude, gal. (July)	98,145,089	92,547,060	562,472,952	566,643,304
Coal, tons (July)	1,245,095	1,781,183	6,610,435	9,011,969
Exports of Key Products—				
Newsprint, tons (July)	157,205	199,059	1,182,978	1,366,661
Automobiles, No. (July) ..	934	3,521	11,076	27,121
Wheat, bus. (Aug.)	11,909,108	17,639,228	111,800,735	96,711,722
Wheat flour, bbls (Aug.) ..	522,178	627,233	3,654,403	6,988,349
Electric Power—Output—				
M. Kilowatt hours (July) ..	1,239,645	1,425,690	9,523,343	10,375,637
Population—				
Emigration (June)	1,226	3,392	6,695	25,071
Immigration (June)	3,169	13,175	15,510	54,335
Finance—				
Failures, No. (July)	152	169	1,261	1,374
Failures, Liabilities (July) ..	$ 2,511,041	$ 2,540,478	$ 25,364,054	$ 28,948,803
Bank Debits (July)	$2,400,403,969	$3,093,985,410	$18,825,548,263	$22,119,155,224
Bond Sales (Aug.)	$ 1,647,950	$ 31,145,400	$ 973,490,661	$ 458,629,160
Insurance Sales (July)	$ 39,977,000	$ 46,505,000	$ 301,479,000	$ 339,239,000
Wholesale Prices (1926)=100—				
General Index (Aug.)	71.0	83.7	......	......
Iron & its products	86.8	90.7	......	......
Cotton, raw	41.2	68.8	......	......
Grains	37.5	64.3	......	......
Livestock	76.1	95.0	......	......

NATIONAL WEALTH OF CANADA, 1929 $30,840,000,000

Increase Over 1928 Was 1,210 Millions—Ontario Has 35 p.c.

National wealth of Canada for 1929, namely the aggregate value of its prosperity within the nation, apart from undeveloped natural resources, is placed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at approximately $30,840,000,000. This figure shows an increase of 1,210 million dollars over the 1928 estimate (revised) of 29,630 millions, while similar estimates placed the total for 1921 at 22,195 millions and for 1925 at 25,673 millions. The latter two estimates, however, are not exactly comparable owing to certain improvements and additions that have been made by the Bureau in the method of computation. For instance, the present report includes for the first time an estimate of the wealth in harbors, aircraft and highways. The 1928 estimate has been revised to include these items, but not the figures for previous years.

As regards the provincial distribution of wealth, Ontario ranked first with estimated aggregate wealth of 10,628 million dollars or 34.46 p.c. of the total, Quebec second with 8,265 millions or 26.8 p.c., Saskatchewan third with 9.88 p.c., and British Columbia fourth with 8.57 p.c. of the whole.

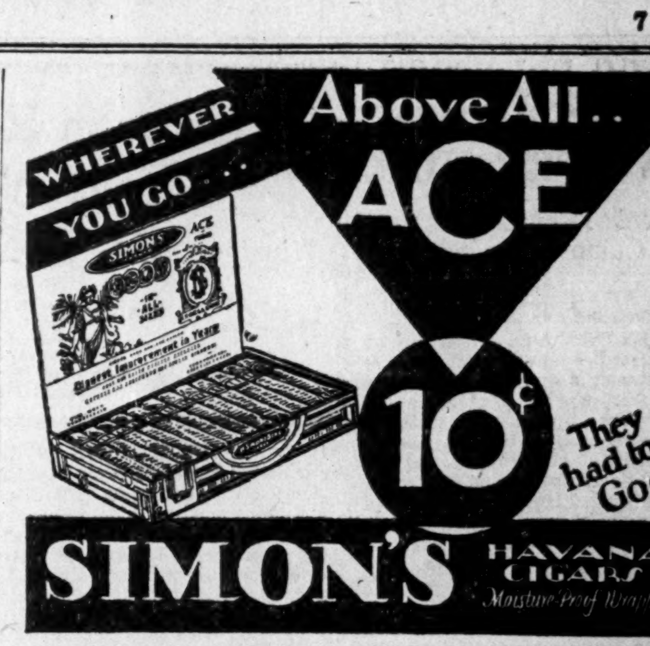
While Ontario and Quebec led in absolute wealth, the western provinces came first in per capita wealth, as will be seen from the following table:

Distribution of National Wealth

	Est. wealth (million $)	Distrib. of wealth %	Wealth per capita
P. E. I.	$ 164	0.53	$1,905
Nova Scotia .	911	2.95	1,655
N. Brunswick	788	2.56	1,879
Quebec	8,265	26.80	3,072
Ontario	10,628	34.46	3,249
Manitoba ...	1,970	6.39	2,970
Saskatchewan	3,047	9.88	3,516
Alberta	2,406	7.80	3,724
Br. Columbia	2,644	8.57	4,474
Yukon	17	.06	*
Canada	$30,840	100.00	$3.148

*As the statistics of population and wealth for the Yukon are uncertain the per capita estimate of wealth has not been shown.

Of the several methods of computing national wealth, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics have employed the so-called "inventory" method. This consists in totalling the amounts known, from various sources, to be invested in agriculture, manufacturing, dwellings, etc. It must be understood that statistics of this character are suggestive and indicative rather than strictly accurate; the concept of wealth is distinctly intangible and there are numerous elements of uncertainty in a calculation of this nature, the report points out.



Newfoundland Trade Exhibition

Newfoundland Board of Trade is planning a trade exhibition to be held sometime during the present fall at the Prince of Wales' rink, St. John's. An Exhibition Committee has been formed, and most of the details have already been worked out. Arthur Johnson is the organizing manager, and if plans proceed smoothly the fair will be held from October 5 to 10.

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ASSOC. BREWERIES LOWERS PAYMENT ON JUNIOR STOCK

Recent Declaration Puts Common on 60c Basis

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Directors of Associated Breweries of Canada, in declaring a dividend of 15 cents a share, payable September 30, have placed the common stock on an annual basis of 60 cents a share as compared with a former rate of $1. This is the second cut made in the past 12 months; payments were reduced from an annual basis of $2 to $1 in December, 1930.

The reduction in dividends may be taken as an indication of lower earnings brought about by business conditions in Western Canada. The company operates in Alberta and Saskatchewan, having four plants located in Lethbridge, Edmonton, Regina and Prince Albert.

Earnings Showed Decline

Earnings in 1930 showed some reduction from those of the previous year, amounting to $524,427 compared with $836,683 in 1929. The revenue, however, was sufficient to cover preferred dividend needs by a comfortable margin and leave an amount equal to $1.85 a share on the 224,600 shares of common stock, on which disbursements totalling $1.75 a share were made.

The balance sheet at the end of 1930 showed a strong working capital position with current assets of $836,990 against current liabilities of $33,734. Current assets included cash of $158,085, Dominion of Canada bonds of $205,060 and other listed stocks and bonds having a market value of $339,701.

Early this year, Associated Breweries contemplated establishing a brewery in Vancouver. The proposal, however, fell through owing to what a spokesman for the company described as "endless political complications." Importation of beer into British Columbia is now permitted, which opens up a new market for Associated Breweries.

Charles Gurd Sales Improve In July, Aug.

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—July and August sales of Charles Gurd and Co. are reported as being ahead of those in the same months last year. The company, which manufactures a wide line of carbonated beverages, benefitted by the unusually hot weather of the past season.

Interim figures of the company's earnings are not made available; indications are, however, that they have been well maintained since profits for the half year were reported to be up to last year's level. Regular dividends on both preferred and common stock, the latter at the annual rate of $2 a share, are being maintained.

Charles Gurd continues its policy of redeeming its outstanding preferred shares. An amount of 100 shares was redeemed on July 1, leaving outstanding 2,600 shares of a total of 5,000 originally issued.

Expect Increased Apple Crop

The apple crop of Canada this year is expected to amount to 3,629,300 barrels, as compared with 3,411,000 last year and 3,270,684 for the five-year average.

Richardson Reviews World Wheat Outlook

Winnipeg Grain Merchant Gives Bird's Eye View of Present Situation and Canada's Place Therein

By JAMES A. RICHARDSON

(An address given before Canadian Chamber of Commerce at Regina annual convention)

HIGHLIGHTS OF WHEAT SITUATION

Agricultural History Proves that safety for farmers lies in diversification but wheat-growing is still indicated in certain areas in the west and steps must be taken to ensure permanent crops on this basis.

A Publicity Campaign for Canadian wheat should be undertaken either by governments or private interests themselves.

World Wheat Surplus by July, 1932, will probably be reduced to within 200,000,000 bushels of normal carry-over, but little prospect is seen for a sharp appreciation in wheat prices for some time to come.

Combination with Other Countries to enforce high prices is absolutely unsound, and Russian competition is not such that we "need be unduly apprehensive."

When Canada, child among nations, took a foremost place as a wheat producing country she automatically associated herself with the oldest civilizations. Grain growing is one of the oldest occupations in the world and the merchant or exporter cannot help but observe the influence which the commodity he handles has had on world history.

It is interesting to go back many centuries into a very dim past when our ancestors in Central Asia first discovered that there was a certain type of wild grass that produced edible seeds and that from the planting of one of these seeds many more seeds could be produced. Then followed at uncertain intervals, and largely as the result of undetermined experiment, further information. These seeds not only produced nourishing food but they could be grown in almost any latitude and at almost any altitude. These seeds were not perishable, they could be easily stored and readily transported. They represented real wealth. They became known as wheat and wheat became, and has ever continued to be, an important commodity in international trade.

Not only does wheat figure in international trade but it has been a most important factor in the opening up of new empires and has rendered fruitful what had been hitherto waste land, as we so well know in our own country. The transcontinental railway lines of the United States and Canada were made possible by the production of wheat, even as the railways then, in turn, made possible the industrial developments which followed.

New wheat acreage, though, and the cultivation of virgin lands proved rather disastrous to the producers of wheat in Central Europe and other parts of the world, forcing them to abandon a large part of the field to the lower cost producers and to engage in more intensive and diversified operations. Their history and the histories of Eastern Canada and of the United States point clearly to the fact that for the farmer safety lies only in diversification. Along this path is a sure, safe course. This is where the farmer will find his own personal and permanent success and where he will also make the greatest contribution to the national wealth of the country.

No Thought of Quitting

But, while diversified farming in the Canadian North West is bound to come over a large section of the country, there are other sections where grain growing seems to be particularly indicated. The finest wheat growing land in the world is just now unproductive because of drifting soil and inability to conserve moisture, but something has been learned during the past three years by the people of Western Canada and we are going to profit by what we have learned. "Quitters never win and winners never quit"—and this part of the world has no thought of giving up the growing of grain which it can still produce to meet all comers.

I speak as a grain merchant whose family were in the grain export business in Eastern Canada long before the C.P.R. rails opened up this part of the country, who exported to Europe in '84 the first cargo of Western Canadian wheat that crossed the Lakes to Buffalo, and who have followed closely the production and sale of wheat in this country and the world markets ever since, and I do not believe that this country is going to be forced out of the raising of wheat nor do I believe there is any country in the world so favorably located for wheat production and export as is the Dominion of Canada.

Urges Publicity Campaign

It is well to remember that all wheats are not used for the same purpose and that our Western spring wheat, long known in the world markets as "Manitoba wheat," is by far the finest wheat in the world for bread making purposes. It runs particularly high in gluten content which means stronger flour, flour that will absorb more water, resulting not only in better bread but more bread for the consumer. Many ideas here present themselves regarding the advantage, even the necessity, of an extensive campaign in foreign countries to emphasize the superior quality of Canadian wheat. It is a project worthy of consideration by the federal government or the three prairie provincial governments or even by the wheat producers themselves. If every barrel of flour made in the world had in it 10 per cent of Manitoba spring wheat, the consumer would be eating a very much better loaf of bread and the Canadian farmer would not be worrying about where his wheat would find a home. And while 10 per cent would be very helpful, it would be in the interests of the health and economy of all users of breadstuffs, as well as greatly to our own advantage, if we could spread the gospel of more bread and better bread to the end that there would be a demand from all countries for a blend of 20 per cent Manitoba wheat.

Germany Demands It

That some progress in this direction has already been made is evidenced by the fact that a certain amount of our wheat has trickled into Germany in spite of the high tariff and we find there a considerable demand for white wheat flour at extremely high prices despite the fact that home-grown rye is selling at a fraction of the wheat price. The immediate outcome of this situation is increased wheat acreage in Germany at the expense of the production of rye but, looking into the future, it does not seem logical that the German government will be allowed by their own people to continue to impose a duty on wheat equivalent to twice the cost of it laid down at their doors.

Of course, one of the greatest difficulties we have to face at the present time in marketing our crop is the absolute necessity for Germany and other European countries to restrict their bills payable abroad and to confine their people as largely as possible to their own products. The world's need of vast quantities of wheat is, however, unabated.

Sir William Crookes, an eminent scientist, in an address before the British Association in 1898 expressed the opinion that the capacity of the world to produce wheat was limited, that those limits were then almost in sight and that unless by the use of fertilizers the yield per acre could be enormously increased, the world by 1930 would be quite unable to supply its wheat requirements. Looking backward we find no limits as he predicted nor any shortage. Looking at statistics, we find instead that between those years, 1898 and 1930, there was an average increase in wheat acreage of between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 acres per year, to keep pace with a correspondingly regular increase in world production.

World Surplus Disappearing

The world's crop year is figured as beginning the first of August and ending July 31. It is not possible for anyone to forecast with any degree of accuracy the final outcome of growing crops but, anticipating normal yields and taking the best informed opinion on the probable import requirements of European and non-European countries, it would appear that on August 1, 1932 there will not be a world surplus of wheat of more than 200,000,000 bushels over and above a reasonable world carry-over. This is not a very serious situation and is one that damage to growing crops could easily rectify.

The unfortunate angle, from the producer's point of view, is that world stocks are not well distributed. The surplus is all on this continent. Moreover the situation would be healthier if there was more wheat back on the farms and less wheat under interest and storage in the terminals. The United States farm board carried over more than two hundred million bushels of wheat which they do not know what to do with and an unusually large crop of new American winter wheat is now on the market to add to their problem. Wheat prices in the United States have gone far below Canadian prices and have declined to a level where the American farmer is holding back deliveries. The situation there makes it difficult for us to expect any sharp appreciation in values for some time to come. There is a steady demand, however, for Manitoba wheat at a very satisfactory premium over American winters and I have no doubt but that we shall find a market for all surplus wheat in this country before our new crop comes around. I am sorry to say though, that I see little likelihood of our marketing the 1931 crop at prices that will be satisfactory to the producer or to Canada.

Price Control Impossible

What we in Canada desire is a price that will enable us to produce wheat at a reasonable margin of profit, but any idea that we can combine with other exporting countries of the world to enforce high prices is absolutely unsound because of the fact that wheat is not produced by us alone. It is not a hot house plant; it can be readily grown all over the world and high prices are quite as effective in increasing production in other countries as in our own.

Canada has an acreage reduction in 1931 of 782,000 acres; Australia 4,598,000 acres; Argentine 4,273,000 acres—and, while the acreage planted to wheat in the United States was only very slightly reduced in 1931, one may conclude from the farmers' indications to plant that there will be a reduction in 1932 of 4,598,000 acres. It is unquestionably satisfactory to us to observe that the acreage reductions in the other chief exporting countries of the world, except Russia, are much greater than they are in Canada. This is logical and proper, as reduction in acreage must be taken by the high cost producers.

Russia alone has increased acreage, nevertheless, if she succeeds in her efforts to improve the living conditions of her own people, she will need much of her wheat for home consumption and her exportable surplus this year will not therefore likely exceed that of last year.

Russian Situation Discussed

One can hardly deal with this subject without making special reference to Russia. The idea that Russian wheat will completely destroy the market for Canadian wheat is not a new one. More than 30 years ago a professor of political economy in one of our Canadian universities, a man whose name would be familiar to all, told my father that he had just returned from making a very exhaustive study of conditions in Russia, that he had examined the rich, black soil of the Ukraine adjacent to the Black Sea, right at the back door of Europe and that he had observed plentiful Russian labor available at 10 cents per day—and he concluded, with the advent of American farm machinery which was at that time just moving into Russia, that it would be quite impossible to grow wheat profitably in this country to meet such competition. In fact he said it was his absolute conviction that within a year wheat in Canada would be 50 cents a bushel and would never again be higher. In these days of dismal prophecy and dire foreboding it should be more than a little comfort to us to reflect that it was more than 30 years, in December 1930, before even the first half of his prophecy came true.

At the present time figures being given out on Russian acreage are very misleading, insofar as a large part of this acreage does not provide wheat available for export. Of the 62,000,000 acres of spring wheat, 30,000,000 are in Asia. They claim also to have 30,000,000 acres of winter wheat mostly in Europe, but much of this European acreage, though generally thought to be adjacent to the Black Sea, is in reality as far removed from the sea as Vancouver is distant from Winnipeg.

I do not think that we need be unduly apprehensive about competition from Russia. It is true that Russia has sold timber, oil and agricultural products the last two years with apparently no regard for price, but it must be borne in mind, that Russia was practically bankrupt in all but raw materials, and had to secure foreign credits to commence economic reconstruction. These credits have had to be paid for as they fell due and consequently Russia has been compelled to sell on a deflated market, irrespective of price. We should not regard this, though, as a permanent condition.

The avowed purpose of the Soviet plan is to raise the standards of living of their own people. Their own people badly need foodstuffs that are now being sold abroad and it is reasonable to expect that the Soviet will have to make more provision in the future to take care of unsatisfied demands at home. The Russian people have none of the comforts which we regard as necessities on this continent and natural human desires are going to be created.

If the Russian people are taught to make useful articles a desire will be created to own such articles. The maker of boots will not want to go bare footed. The producer of wheat in large quantities will not be content to live on black bread and unless Russia is able to reverse the laws of nature their domestic market for foodstuffs and manufactured goods will grow at a rate that will keep pace with their ability to produce. As Russia progresses in civilization and knowledge she will, it would appear, tend to travel along similar lines to those that have been followed by other countries far advanced in the scale of living.

Canada in Strong Position

And now, returning to our own country, there is a feeling, readily understandable, that the producer on the Canadian prairies suffers a very serious disadvantage because he is so far from the seaboard. This, however, is far from being true. Our long range rail rates are the cheapest in the world, resulting in the fact that from the highest rate points in Canada we can lay our wheat down in the ports of consuming countries at costs that compare favorably with all the other chief exporting wheat countries.

One instance—our railways haul grain five or six times as far as a railway in the Argentine to collect practically the same freight. It may be of interest to some to know that with the cheap ocean freights now available it costs from 25 cents to 30 cents a bushel to put wheat from the farms of the chief exporting countries alongside the docks of importing countries in Europe.

No, it is not boasting to say that we have in this country the best transportation facilities in the world, the most highly efficient and best organized elevator system in the world, the best grain merchandising machinery that has yet been devised, and behind all these, a bulwark to business, stands the Canadian banking system which is as outstanding as are the other services mentioned.

But in times of depression we sometimes fail to notice these assets while disadvantages are magnified and many difficulties are conjured up that do not really exist. One real difficulty is this—that when wheat was selling at high prices the farmers of the Canadian north west contracted obligations which it will be difficult, if not impossible, to meet with prices at this level. Their problem is a world-wide problem and world obligations cannot be met with general low priced commodities any more easily than can those of the farmer.

If it were possible to stabilize world commodities on a higher level, the return to prosperous times would be greatly expedited. If, instead of this, commodities are going to range at present prices—or lower ones—then the prices of all commodities and manufactured goods simply have to adjust themselves on the lower level. This might work out entirely satisfactorily as far as taking care of new obligations is concerned but it will mean that we are in for a longer period of readjustment.

Wheat Not Unduly Depressed

In all general world economic upsets the raw materials and big staples of international commerce are the first to be affected. With us wheat was the leader, in Australia and New Zealand, wool; in the Strait Settlements, tin; in Brazil, coffee—and so on. An examination of the declines in all such commodities since the fall of 1929 will show that wheat has not, on the average, suffered more severely than has wool, rubber, lead, zinc, copper or other basic raw materials. Instead, from 1913, wheat has, on the average, been well treated either relatively to other commodities or specifically in its relationship to manufactured goods, in spite of the fact that from the fall of 1921 to the spring of 1924 it became seriously out of line with other commodities and that beginning in 1929 it continued a steady decline until December, 1930, and no signs of recovery are yet discernible.

Viewed only through the eyes of a grain merchant there is nothing particularly encouraging to be seen on the horizon, especially if one is a little short-sighted and can only get a "close-up" view. It has, however, been well said that "they are ill discoverers that think there is no land where they can see nothing but sea."

If we project ourselves a little farther into the future we shall see many good things in store for us, not just around the corner but to be found, nevertheless, in that direction in which we are travelling.

We have a goodly heritage, an ancestry that endured and came through triumphant over natural hardships and vicissitudes of fortune. Therein lies our greatest asset. It is that strain of hardihood and resourcefulness that should now enable us to bear with patience the yoke set upon us. This is by no means the first period of economic depression—nor the worst—that the world has seen. Let that thought stay with us.

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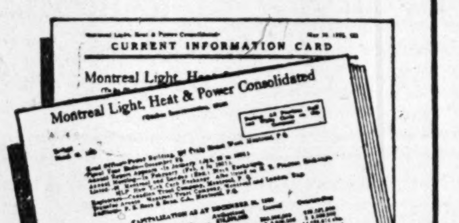

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HUDSON'S BAY TO DEAL WITH STORES POLICY

New Governor Arrives to Confer With Executive

SEGREGATION SEEN

No Improvement Expected in Company Profits During Current Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Weighty decisions and some changes in operating policies which may lead to the segregation of the Canadian stores of the Hudson's Bay Co. may result from the present visit to Canada of the new governor, Major Ashley Cooper. It will be remembered that a special committee a year ago recommended that the stores be operated as a separate unit; any action along these lines was deferred until the governor had completed a thorough survey of the company's operations in Canada.

When interviewed by The Financial Post Major Ashley Cooper declined to comment on the situation further than saying "As I have so recently become governor of Hudson's Bay Co. it is impossible for me to express views of any value at the present time." Regarding his mission, however, he said, "The object of my present visit is to make the acquaintance of my colleagues on the executive committee in Winnipeg and the chief executive throughout our organization and to study with them at first hand and at close quarters the many problems which the company has today.

"World conditions and the general depression have undoubtedly accentuated these problems, but I see no reason why with adequate care and determination they should not be satisfactorily overcome." Major Cooper was appointed governor of the Hudson's Bay Co. in June, 1931, as successor to Charles V. Sale. He is acquainted with Canada having travelled from end to end of the country on three previous occasions.

Earnings Show Problems

The problems of the company were clearly demonstrated in the financial statement covering operations in the year ended May 31, 1931, when a net deficit of £746,336 was shown as compared with a profit of £218,469 in the previous year. No improvement is looked for during the current year according to statements made at the shareholders annual meeting in July last. Another heavy deficit was anticipated and at that time Major Cooper announced his intention of visiting Canada in hope of finding a way out of the present financial difficulties.

Though the advent of the governor in Montreal did not arouse the excitement which would have been created on a similar occasion 200 years ago, his mission is probably more important than has even been the case in former years. Heavy losses in fur trading and land sales have crippled earnings of this company which has been active in Canada since 1670.

May Segregate Stores

In particular, a new policy regarding the Canadian stores of Hudson's Bay Co. may spring from conferences to be held in Winnipeg in the near future, following recommendations of a special committee published early this year. This committee was formed in August 1930 to investigate certain charges which had been brought against the old governor and certain officials; while the charges were found to be generally unfounded, the committee did make three recommendations.

One of these was that the Canadian stores be segregated from the other business of the company by the formation of a Canadian company to be called The Hudson's Bay Co. Stores Ltd., registered in Canada; that the stores and their business be conveyed to it, the Hudson's Bay Co. receiving the shares and possibly some debentures. It was also proposed that the Canadian public should be given an opportunity of acquiring a substantial interest in the company if they so desired.

It was also recommended that the London business should be confined to the fur business and realization and management of the lands, while a new policy regarding the board was submitted. It was, however, due to a disagreement regarding the proposal in connection with the Canadian stores that Charles V. Sale, former governor of the Hudson's Bay Co., resigned.

Stores Are Widespread

The stores department under the present régime is controlled from Winnipeg. It comprises retail stores in Vancouver, Victoria, Kamloops, Vernon, Nelson, Calgary, Lethbridge, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Yorkton with wholesale branches at Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver. The fur trade department operates over 200 posts in Canada and the land department, which received about 7,000,000 acres of land when the company surrendered certain of its rights to the Crown, owned 2,381,365 acres at January 31, 1931 as the unsold balance.

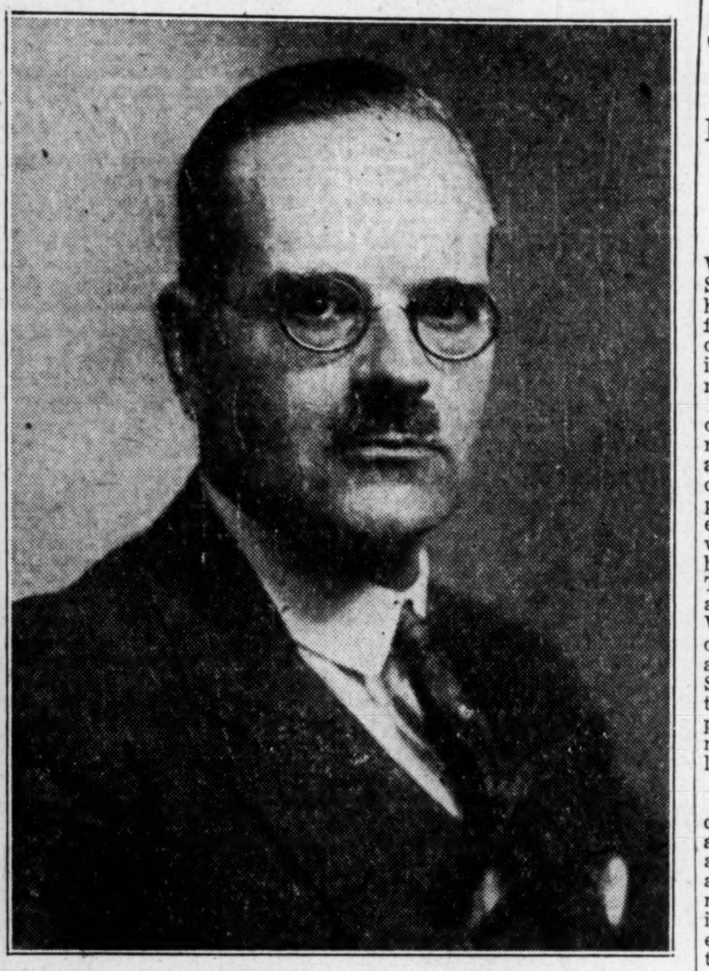
In the last fiscal year returns from the departmental stores were seriously affected as a result of business conditions in western Canada. A further heavy fall in fur values cut profits from this source, while revenue from sale of lands fell from £320,642 to £145,295 in the year ended January 31, 1931.

Interim Figures Lower

Interim figures show that receipts from this division, in the first six months of the current year, amounted to £73,400 against £124,700 for the first half of 1930.

The losses of Hudson's Bay Co. in the year ended May 31, 1931, amounting to £746,336, were reduced by £1,469, being the balance brought forward from the previous year. The sum of £300,000 was transferred from the dividend equalization fund leaving a balance of £444,866. This was eliminated by a transfer from share premiums account.

Comes to Canada to Confer With Colleagues



MAJOR PATRICK ASHLEY COOPER, recently appointed governor of the Hudson's Bay Co., who has come to Canada to study with the executive committee at Winnipeg and the chief executive of the organization in Canada, the problems which confront the company. Major Cooper succeeded Charles V. Sale.

Railway Viewpoint Given by Thornton

Little Done as Yet by Canadian Roads to Offset Truck Competition—National Tries "Mixed" Trains

By KENNETH R. WILSON

Sixth Article Discussing Truck and Railway Competition in Canada

Of vital importance to the shipper, in the matter of highway competition is the attitude of the railway companies.

In Canada although the opinions of the chief executives of the two great railway systems have been canvassed at various times, there is little concrete to show what is being done except the drastic measures taken by their wholly-owned express companies several weeks ago in slashing rates for this type of service to a very low level, in any effort to get back business lost to the trucks, and which was discussed in detail in the third article in this series in The Financial Post, August 29.

On the other hand, due to the heavy concentration of population in large centres and the consequently more advanced development of highways and inter-urban trucking in such countries as the United States, Great Britain, and Germany, much information of value can be gained by a brief review of what railways are doing in these countries, and in addition to the Canadian situation a rapid survey of what is happening in other countries, will be forthwith attempted.

C. N. R. Attitude

The attitude of the publicly-owned Canadian National Railway system, to this question, is contained in the following paragraphs prepared for this purpose for The Financial Post by Sir Henry Thornton. Sir Henry says:

"Reduction in railway revenues, due to motor truck, bus and automobile competition represents a very substantial figure and is a source of great anxiety to all railway men, not only on the North American continent but in England and all over the world. It is a very serious thing, and something that we have, in my judgment, insufficiently considered thus far. I think the time has come when the railway industry has to recognize that the automobile is an important competitor, and there is only one thing to do and that is to compete. To attempt to compete by giving inferior service does not get us anywhere. If railways are to compete with the highways they must furnish service commensurate with that supplied by the highway.

Regulation Needed

"He who uses the highway which is provided by the state or the province should not use it in a fashion which interferes with the reasonable use of that highway by others. That is to say, he should not operate a truck of such width as to endanger the private vehicle in passing, nor at a speed which is unsafe to other users of the highway. Furthermore, the weight of the truck should be such as to damage the highway beyond the ordinary wear and tear and thus place an increased burden upon the state.

"Those who use the highway should be on an equality with respect to the use of it and should pay a reasonable charge. To the individual citizen it may come in the form of a gasoline tax or a tax for the construction and maintenance of highways, etc., but whoever uses the highway ought to pay a charge commensurate with his use and the profit he gains from the use of that public facility.

"The rates and fares which are employed by the users of the highway should be subject to the same form of regulation as applies to railways and steamboats and everything else. If it is a public form of transport, then the public certainly should have a voice, through a commission, with respect to what the charge should be to the public.

"Those who employ the highway for commercial purposes should subject those who drive their vehicles to reasonable mental and physical tests. A bus laden wth passengers should not be operated by a man with advanced heart trouble, deficient sight or some other defect. The railways oblige their engine men and firemen to pass an examination for sight and hearing, and, generally, their physical condition is under review from time to time. Certainly, and to a much greater degree, he who drives a truck or a bus, whether it is laden with freight or passengers, ought to be in sound physical condition to safely perform his function as driver.

"If these things which I have ventured to enumerate were imposed on the commercial user of the highway in the form of regulation, I do not think railways or anybody else would have any complaint. We in the railway business would have to take our medicine. We would have to say, here is a reasonable competition; we have got to meet that competition, and if we cannot meet it we will have to go by the board! That is briefly the situation as I see it with respect to highway competition.

Trying New Experiment

"To offset the decrease in express revenues on account of truck competition we are trying out a new experiment. The situation is this. We run a certain number of passenger trains, and are obliged to do so today in order to preserve the continuity of service to the different communities. These passenger trains have got to be run, and today they are running light. Now, we have under consideration the filling of those trains with package freight at freight rates, L.C.L. rates. The trains have got to be run, the expense is there, let us fill the trains up and see if we cannot make some money. The railway has under consideration a plan to meet the inroads into its express traffic through truck competition by this method. A railway must be forever on its guard. New times demand new methods. You have to move fast in these days. We are confronted with an entirely new situation, and we have to apply new remedies. You cannot be bound by old precedents which may have been perfectly correct ten years ago but which will not work today.

"After regulating commercial use of the public highway there is still the competitive feature left. Now, unless we furnish a service which is equally attractive, as compared to highway service, we are not going to get the business. So, we have had a committee at work for some little time to see if we could not have some system of containers, collections and delivery to implement the trains which have to run, in order to work out some scheme which will put us on a parity with the highways when it comes to the question of competition."

C. P. R. Viewpoint

As for the Canadian Pacific, the company's general attitude of this company toward the need for proper regulation of highway transport, parallels closely the situation as outlined by Sir Henry.

In the matter of "mixed" freight trains to which Sir Henry refers, and the possibilities of containers and so forth as a means of implementing existing service, it is known the C. P. R. has as yet come to no definite decision, but like its sister system the matter is now being canvassed to see if some internal solution, quite apart from external regulations, can be evolved. For instance, in some parts of the country freight cars are being attached to the passenger trains particularly on night runs with considerable success it is said. Recently President E. W. Beatty showed his keen interest in the problem by the following reference:

"Canadian railroads have not escaped the depression and are, in fact, among its chief sufferers. In addition to meeting the conditions arising out of the depression the railroads are being forced to face severe competition from new methods of transportation and most notably from motor buses and trucks. The railroads, in fact, felt that the time had come when it is proper for them to request the various provinces to adopt legislation and to establish a system of control, as would make an equitable division of traffic.

"Railroads must have traffic in order to succeed, and traffic is dependent upon the success of Canadian industry."

Two ways in which shippers have felt that truck competition has affected railway policy in Canada, is as to rates and service. In many areas and on many commodities railway rates have been adjusted to meet truck competition while even more important changes have been made in the matter of special service to shippers to enable merchandise to be handled more flexibly than heretofore.

Recent press despatches from Ottawa indicate that in all probability a royal commission will be appointed in the near future to find if possible a permanent solution to this problem as far as the two big Canadian railway systems are concerned, and if this transpires it is unlikely that anything more will be done along any special line, by the rails, until the results of the enquiry are made known.

WINNIPEG HYDRO START OPERATIONS AT SLAVE FALLS

First Two Units Now Generating 24,000 Horsepower

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The new plant of Winnipeg Hydro-Electric System at Slave Falls on the Winnipeg River, has come into operation with the first two units developing a total of 24,000 h.p. Commenced early in 1929, it is designed for an ultimate capacity of 96,000 h.p.

This is the second development of the Winnipeg Hydro on the same river; the other at Pointe du Bois, about six miles upstream, has a capacity of 105,000 h.p. The new plant has to date involved an expenditure of about $5,500,000 while an additional $5,000,000 will be required to complete the project. The development at Slave Falls is about 77 miles east and north of Winnipeg. A transmission tie-line of two 132,000 volt circuits has already been constructed between Slave Falls and Lac du Bonnet, and to transmit power from the new plant to Winnipeg, four transmission line circuits each 86 miles long, will eventually be necessary.

Construction Facilitated

A large island, dividing the river channels, facilitated construction at the new development where an average head of 30 feet is obtainable. To develop this head it was necessary to construct seven dams in all. The power house structure, extending across the south end of the east channel, is 530 feet long and 111 feet wide, the sub-structure being about 583 feet long. In all the total length of dam and power house is about 3,000 feet.

The two main generators, now installed at the Slave Falls plant were supplied by the Swedish General Electric Ltd. who are Canadian agents for the manufacturers, A. S. E. A. of Vesteras, Sweden, and each has a capacity of 10,000 k.w. Two small turbines, each of 500 h.p. for station service requirements have also been installed. The normal regulated flow of the Winnipeg River at the plant is estimated at 20,000 cu. ft. of water per second, and the present flow at about 12,000 feet. Based on normal flow with a daily load factor of 65 per cent, no difficulty is anticipated in developing the designed maximum of 96,000 h.p.

Four Major Developments

Between Pointe du Bois and Great Falls on the Winnipeg River, a distance of about 50 miles, there are now four major power developments. Besides the two hydro plants, there is the 168,000 h.p. development of the Manitoba Power Co. at Great Falls and the North Western Power Co. at Seven Sisters Falls. The latter plant is presently developing about 37,500 h.p. and has an ultimate capacity of 225,000 h.p. The Pinawa plant of Winnipeg Electric Co. developing 37,800 h.p. is also on this stretch of the river, but it is reported that the unit will be largely superseded by the new Seven Sisters Falls development.

WALLACE SAND EARNINGS LOWER

Preferred Dividend Needs Covered by Fair Margin

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Net earnings of Wallace Sandstone Quarries Ltd. for the year ended May 31, 1931, after deducting all operating charges, insurance, taxes, but before depreciation, were $77,096 compared with $107,308 in the previous year.

The sum of $36,160 was written off for depreciation, and preferred stock requirements of $23,292 left a balance of $17,643, compared with $59,580 in the previous year. Surplus forward stood at $231,265.

The balance sheet shows current assets of $524,630 and current liabilities of $128,509 leaving a net working capital of $396,121. Current assets include receivable of $259,690, cash at $38,093 and inventories of $225,847. Securities are valued at $1,000. Plant and property are carried at $1,848,646.

In liabilities, accounts payable total $115,221 and bills payable were $13,288. Reserve for depreciation stands at $228,570 while a reserve for insurance and taxes totalled $532. Capital stock comprises $784,400 of preferred and $1,000,000 of common stock. The company has no funded debt.

Plant is Busy

William Lyall, president of the company, said in his report to shareholders that excessive competition, with resultant low prices, had reduced earnings. The policy of increasing and improving the plants had been continued and although general business outlook was still obscure, the company had sufficient orders on hand to keep its plant busy until the end of the next fiscal year.

QUEBEC SURVEYS ST. LAWRENCE OIL AND GAS FIELDS

Province Issues Review Covering Activities to Date

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Land in the St. Lawrence lowland area in Southern Quebec held under temporary titles by various interests in search of oil and gas comprises several thousand square miles, according to a statement released by the Quebec Bureau of Mines.

In years past, several wells have been bored, it is pointed out, but nowhere have they reached the Trenton limestone which is lying under a much greater thickness of Queenston and Lorraine shales than was anticipated, but it is expected that present undertakings will definitely determine the presence or absence of oil pools in this region.

The official statement emphasizes the fact that operators who have recently taken up boring licenses are making provisions to go down to 6,000 feet in depth and specifically mentions the Hope Engineering Co. which in the spring of 1931 had begun operations by erecting a steel derrick near St. Denis de Richelieu.

Other companies which have secured tracts of land with the intention of testing them for oil include Michigan Seaboard Oil Co., in St. Hyacinthe, Richelieu and Yamaska; Alberta Gas and Fuel Co., in St. Hyacinthe, Richelieu, Bagot, Yamaska, and Nicolet; South Shore Oil Lands, Ltd., in Yamaska and Nicolet; St. Hyacinthe Gas Co., Lands, Ltd., in Vercheres and Richelieu, and Louis Brochu in Yamaska and Nicolet.

Along South Shore

The above mentioned are all in the territory bordering the South Shore of the St. Lawrence River between the cities of Montreal and Quebec. The Bureau points out that staking of land as gas and oil claims started in the fall of 1929 and continued actively throughout 1930.

Reference is made to the staking in the St. Lawrence lowlands, described as a roughly triangular area with Sides at Quebec City, Ottawa and the foot of Lake Champlain, which is almost wholly underlain by strata of ordovitian age, lying more or less horizontally and comparatively undisturbed.

It is pointed out that in other regions the Ordovitian rocks have yielded oil in commercial quantities, and that consideration of the two factors, namely, undisturbed state of rocks and the fact that such rocks are petroliferous in some parts of the United States, has caused several companies interested in oils and natural gases to take up land to test the Trenton formation in this region.

No Action on Big Canal Until Court Case Settled

Reference of Test Case to Supreme Court Must Precede Decision on Project

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—From the Canadian point of view, there is little prospect of making an early start on the Greater St. Lawrence Waterways project.

The most serious obstacle to progress is the long standing dispute as to the ownership of power developed as a result of navigation works, and the ownership of St. Lawrence water. It will be recalled that the King government made an effort to clear away this difficulty some years ago by submitting a test reference to the Supreme Court of Canada. The court, however, declined to answer most of the questions, declaring that they preferred not to deal with a matter of such vital importance by way of hypothetical case, and preferred to wait until a definite case could be brought before them.

Arise From Beauharnois

It is practically certain that the definite case will arise out of the Beauharnois project. The Bennett government while not challenging the claim of Quebec to the ownership of the water to be diverted in this development, does not intend to submit the question to the Supreme Court of Canada. The Beauharnois committee recommended that this be done, and all that is necessary is for the Dominion and provincial governments to agree on the order of reference.

Obviously it is not on the cards that the government will proceed with any treaty or arrangement with the United States until this case has been decided, not only by the Supreme Court but by the Privy Council. This will take time, probably the better part of a year, so that no forward step, other than the exchange of letters between the two governments, is to be expected until the autumn of 1932.

It is learned here that this impending court reference is the cause of the delay in carrying on negotiations with the Hoover administration. Hon. W. D. Herridge, Canadian minister to Washington, is still holidaying in the Ottawa district. He will visit Atlantic City in the next few weeks, make a few speeches, but will probably return to Ottawa before going to Washington in October to take up his official residence.

1930 RADIO SALES OVER $22,000,000

Licenses Issued in Canada Outnumbered 1929 by 43 p.c.

Sales of radio receiving sets in Canada during 1930 amounted to 223,228 units worth $22,776,225 at factory selling prices. Of this total 170,682 sets valued at $19,196,936 were completely manufactured or assembled in Canada while the inventory at the end of the year was reported at 25,852 sets. Included in the sales were 138,493 A.C. sets worth $14,624,649; 21,835 A.C. combination phonograph and radio at $3,905,209; 9,702 battery sets at $662,632; and 52 miscellaneous sets at $4,446.

Of the total sales numbering 223,228 sets, Ontario took almost one-half or 46.7 per cent; Quebec, 27.5 per cent; British Columbia, 7.9 per cent; Manitoba, 5.2 per cent; Nova Scotia, 3.9 per cent; Alberta, 3.8 per cent; Saskatchewan, 2.7 per cent; New Brunswick, 2 per cent; and Prince Edward Island, .3 per cent.

The number of licenses issued by the Radio Branch of the Department of Marine at Ottawa to permit the operating of radio receiving sets in Canada advanced in 1930 to a total of 559,116, an increase of 43 per cent over the 390,130 issued during 1929.

U.G.G. EARNINGS JUSTIFY 5 P. C. PAID ON SHARES

Good Liquid Position of Company Cited by President

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG. — Payment of a dividend at the rate of five per cent on its paid up capital stock has been made by United Grain Growers fiscal year ended July 31st. While the accounts for the year have not yet been published it is stated by the President, R. S. Law, that the company ended the year with a strong liquid position, and with earnings sufficient to justify the declaration of a dividend after taking care of bond interest and depreciation. Although reduced handlings for the coming year are anticipated because of the reduced crop in Western Canada, it is pointed out that the Company's elevators are fairly well located with respect to those districts in all three provinces which have from fair to good crops this year. In addition the company is finding that the release of farmers from contracts to market grain through other channels is resulting in an increased percentage of business obtained at many points.

The annual meeting of the company will take place in Calgary on November 4th, and will be attended by approximately 350 delegates representing the 30,000 shareholders.

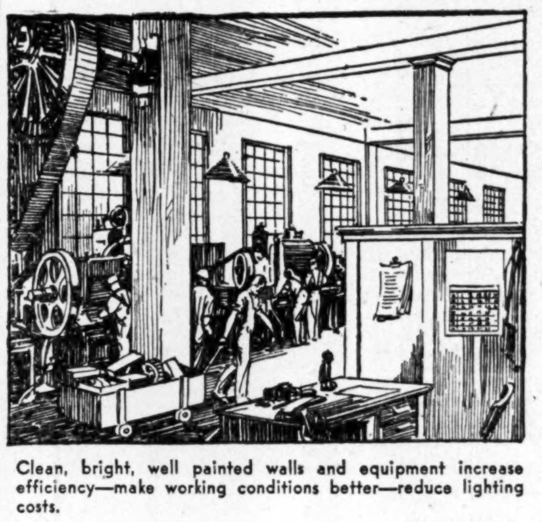
Repaint « « «

and remove all doubt!

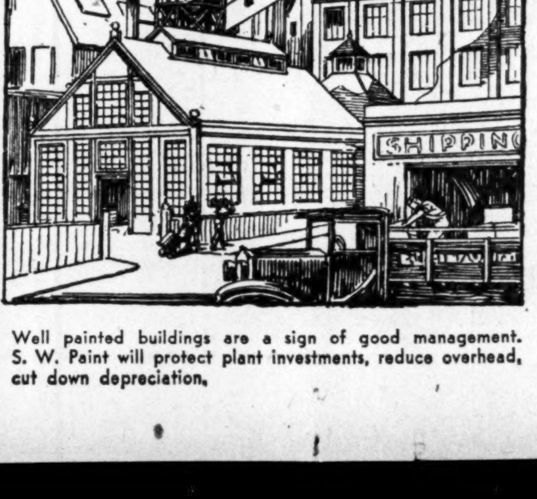
SERVICE GROCERY

A newly painted store is a business getter. It attracts customers—increases confidence — bespeaks prosperity.

COVER THE EARTH



Clean, bright, well painted walls and equipment increase efficiency—make working conditions better—reduce lighting costs.



Well painted buildings are a sign of good management. S. W. Paint will protect plant investments, reduce overhead, cut down depreciation.

Think of the appearance of your store or your plant as an advertisement for you. Is it a good or bad one? Is the effect dull and drab—a business discourager?

REPAINT AND REMOVE ALL DOUBT!

Make your establishment a good advertisement for you, because paint, in addition to being a protector—a money saver by reason of plant economy—is a business getter as well. It brightens up the appearance, attracts and encourages business because it is fresh, clean and inviting.

The Fall is a good time to paint. It will give your buildings protection during the winter and brighten up your establishment for the Fall and Winter season.

When you *do* paint, use Sherwin-Williams Products. They are "world-tested" for quality and the S-W line includes paints, varnishes and lacquers for every purpose.

Let us advise you regarding your painting problems.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
of Canada, Limited
Head Office MONTREAL

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer and Color Makers,
Linseed Oil Crushers

Factories: Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg.

Offices and Warehouses: Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Halifax, St. John, N.B.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-ROGERS LACQUER

DIVIDEND NOTICES

DAIRY CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

Preferred Stock Dividend Notice

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) has been declared on the Cumulative Preferred Stock of this Company for the current quarter, payable October 1st, 1931, to shareholders of record at close of business on September 15th, 1931.

By order of the Board.
W. G. BROWN,
Secretary.

The Dominion Bank

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of three per cent upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 30th September, 1931, being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum and that the same will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Thursday, the 1st day of October, 1931, to shareholders of record of the 19th September, 1931.

By Order of the Board.
C. A. BOGERT,
General Manager.
20th August, 1931.

Orange Crush Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS
"A" PREFERRED

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾% has been declared on the "A" Preferred Capital Stock of this Company payable October 1st, 1931, to shareholders of record September 16th, 1931.

By order of the Board,
R. T. MACDONALD,
Secretary.
Toronto, Ont., September 8th, 1931.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company

Dividend Notice

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today, the following dividends were declared:—

On the Preference Stock, two per cent. for the half-year ended June 30, 1931:

On the Ordinary Capital Stock, one and one-quarter per cent. for the quarter ended June 30, 1931, from railway revenues and special income:

Both dividends are payable October 1, 1931, to Stockholders of record at three p.m. on September 1, 1931.

By order of the Board.
Ernest Alexander,
Secretary.
Montreal, August 10, 1931.

Montreal Tramways Company

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) per share, for the quarter ending September 30th, 1931, has been declared upon the paid in Capital Stock of the Company, to Shareholders of record on Wednesday, the 7th day of October, 1931, at 4 o'clock p.m. and payable on Thursday, the 15th day of October, 1931.

By order of the Board.
PATRICK DUBEE,
Secretary-Treasurer.
September 14th, 1931.

Dominion Glass Company Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters percent (1¾%) has been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company for the quarter ending the 30th day of September, 1931.

Notice is also hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the COMMON STOCK of the Company for the quarter ending the 30th day of September, 1931.

The above Dividends are payable on Thursday, the 1st day of October, 1931, to Shareholders of record at the close of business Tuesday, the 15th day of September, 1931.

By Order of the Board.
MERVYN OFFER
Secretary.
Montreal, 10th September, 1931.

The TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION

DIVIDEND NO. 141

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent. (3%) has been declared upon the paid-up capital stock of this Corporation for the quarter ending September 30th, 1931, being at the rate of

TWELVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

and that the same will be payable on or after Thursday, the first day of October, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 16th, 1931. The transfer books of the Corporation will be closed from the close of business September 16th to the close of business September 30th.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. G. WATSON,
General Manager.
Toronto, September 8th, 1931.

The Niagara Wire Weaving Company Limited

Dividend Notice

A dividend of 75 cents per share on the $3 Cumulative Convertible Preference Stock of this Company has been declared for the quarter ending September 30, 1931, payable on the 1st day of October, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 17, 1931.

By order of the Board.
E. L. BUELL,
Secretary.
Niagara Falls, Ont.,
September 10, 1931.

The Niagara Wire Weaving Company Limited

Dividend Notice

A dividend of 37½ cents per share on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared for the quarter ending September 30, 1931, payable on the 1st day of October, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 17, 1931.

By order of the Board.
E. L. BUELL,
Secretary.
Niagara Falls, Ont.,
September 10, 1931.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Montreal City and District Savings Bank

Dividend Notice

A dividend of three dollars per share of the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after Thursday, the first day of October next, to shareholders of record Tuesday, the fifteenth day of September next, at three o'clock.

By order of the Board.
T. TAGGART SMYTH,
General Manager.
Montreal, August 25th, 1931.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Preferred Dividend No. 15

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.50 per share, being at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, has been declared on the 6 per cent Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Limited, for the quarter ending September 30th, 1931, payable October 15th, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 30th, 1931.

By Order of the Board,
FRED HUNT,
Secretary.
August 27th, 1931.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SECURITIES CORPORATION

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of Thirty cents (30c.) per share on the outstanding common shares of this Corporation has been declared for the third quarter, payable 28th September, 1931, to Shareholders of record at the close of business 14th September, 1931.

By Order of the Board,
A. H. LANG,
Secretary,
Montreal, 14th September, 1931.

TEXTILE DOMINION CO·LTD Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarter per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY Limited has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1931, payable October 15th, 1931, to shareholders of record September 30th, 1931.

By order of the Board.
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, September 2nd, 1931.

TEXTILE DOMINION CO·LTD Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents ($1.25) per share has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY Limited for the quarter ending September 30th, 1931, payable October 1st, 1931, to shareholders of record September 15th, 1931.

By order of the Board,
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, September 2nd, 1931.

Canada Bud Breweries Limited

Dividend No. 8

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of twenty-five cents (25c) per share on the no par value Common stock of Canada Bud Breweries Limited, being at the rate of $1.00 per share per annum has been declared payable on the 15th day of October, 1931, to shareholders of record at close of business on 30th September, 1931.

By order of Board of Directors.
E. J. KAY,
Secretary.
Toronto, 10th Sept., 1931.

Associated Breweries of Canada Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that quarterly dividend (No. 12) of 1¾% upon the outstanding preference shares of the Company has been declared, the said dividend to be payable on or after the first day of October, A.D. 1931, to the shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of September, A.D., 1931.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that quarterly dividend (No. 12) of FIFTEEN CENTS on the no par value common shares of the Company issued and outstanding has been declared in favour of shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of September, A.D. 1931, payable on and after the 30th day of September, A.D. 1931.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
J. G. Walford,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Calgary, Alberta,
September 10, 1931.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA
LIMITED

Canada Northern Power Corporation, Limited

Preferred Dividend No. 27

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 1¾% (being at the rate of 7% per annum) has been declared on the 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock of CANADA NORTHERN POWER CORPORATION LIMITED for the quarter ending September 30th, 1931, payable October 15th, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 30th, 1931.

By order of the Board.
L. C. HASKELL, Secretary.
Montreal, July 28th, 1931.

The Sherwin-Williams Company, of Canada, Limited

Notice is hereby given that the eighty-first quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%), being at the rate of seven per cent (7%) per annum, for quarter ending August 31st, 1931, on the Preferred stock of the Company, has been declared payable to shareholders of record the 15th day of September, and cheques will be mailed September 30th, 1931.

Books not closed.

By order of the Board.
D. A. WHITTAKER,
Vice-Pres. & Sec'y-Treas.
Montreal, Que.
Sept. 4th, 1931.

The Sherwin-Williams Company, of Canada, Limited

Notice is hereby given that the forty-fourth quarterly dividend of forty cents per share on the No Par Value Ordinary Stock of the Company for the quarter ending August 31st, 1931, has been declared payable to shareholders of record the 15th day of September, 1931, and cheques will be mailed September 30th, 1931.

Books not closed.

By Order of the Board.
D. A. WHITTAKER,
Vice-Pres. & Sec'y-Treas.
Montreal, Que.
September 4, 1931.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Monarch Mortgage and Investments, Limited

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 25

A dividend at the rate of Eight per cent per annum has been declared upon the Preferred shares of Monarch Mortgage and Investments, Limited, covering the quarter year ending September 30th, 1931, which will be paid October 15th, 1931, to shareholders of record September 30th, 1931.

By order of the Board.
EDWARD A. TANNER,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Toronto, September 9th, 1931.

The Shawinigan Water and Power Company

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Fifty cents (.50c) per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending September 30th, payable October 10th, to shareholders of record September 24th, 1931.

By Order of the Board,
JAMES WILSON,
Secretary.
Montreal, Sept. 9, 1931.

Conduits Company, Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent on the Seven Per Cent Cumulative Preference shares of this Company has been declared and will be paid on the 1st day of October, 1931, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of September, 1931.

The transfer books will be closed from September 17th to September 30th, both days inclusive.

Dated at Toronto this 11th day of September, 1931.

G. M. JARVIS,
Secretary.

Investment Foundation Limited

Preferred Dividend No. 10

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 37c. per share (being at the rate of 3% per annum) has been declared on the Cumulative Convertible preferred stock of this Company, for the quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1931, payable Oct. 15th to shareholders of record Sept. 30th.

By Order of the Board.
D. STEWART PATTERSON.

CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of 1½% has been declared payable on the First day of October, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 25th, 1931.

By Order of the Board,
E. W. McNEILL,
Secretary.

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of Three per cent., being at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after 1st October, 1931,
to Shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By order of the Board.
Walter Gillespie,
Manager.

CHARLES GURD & COMPANY, LIMITED

Dividend Notice

A Dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents per share (1.75) will be paid on the Preferred Shares (2,600) on October 1, 1931, to Shareholders of record September 15, 1931.

A Dividend of Fifty Cents per share ($0.50) will be paid on the no par value Common Stock (60,000) on October 1, 1931, to Shareholders of record September 15, 1931.

By resolution of the Directors,
R. J. Varley,
Treasurer.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 13

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Fifty cents per Share on Class "A" Shares of no par value has been declared for the period ending September 30th, 1931, to Shareholders as of record at that date and that same will be payable by the Montreal Trust Company at its office in Montreal, on October 15th, 1931.

By Order of the Board.
ERNEST ROGERS,
Secretary
Vancouver, B.C.,
September 11th, 1931.

WESTERN GROCERS LIMITED

Notice of Dividend

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%) on the Preference Stock of Western Grocers Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1931, payable October 15th, 1931, to shareholders of record September 20th, 1931.

By order of the Board.
W. P. RILEY,
President.
Winnipeg, September 10th, 1931.

United Grain Growers Limited

A dividend at the rate of five per cent has been declared on the paid-up capital stock of United Grain Growers Limited, for the financial year ending July 31st, 1931. Cheques will be mailed on September 15th, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business July 31st.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. S. LAW,
President
Winnipeg, Manitoba,
September 10th, 1931.

Petrol Gas Sales Gain

Petrol Oil & Gas Co. reports sales of $103,115,000 cu. ft. of gas in the first eight months of the current year as compared with sales of 49,131,000 cu. ft. in the corresponding period of 1930. The company now has 38 wells producing in the Brantford Indian reserve with two more to be hooked up to the pipe line. It also has two wells producing in the Chatham-Dover fields.

INSURANCE MEN FACE FIRE, AUTO PROBLEMS AT 'PEG

Annual Meet of Provincial Superintendents Reviewed

LENGTHEN FIRE TERM

By Staff Editor

WINNIPEG.—Lengthy discussion of a draft uniform bill on automobile insurance and decision to recommend the amendment of provincial insurance laws to remove the restriction which now limits fire insurance policies insuring mercantile and manufacturing risks to one year, featured the fourteenth annual of the Association of Superintendents of Insurance of the Provinces of Canada held here last week. Although the automobile insurance legislation discussion proved the most protracted feature of the convention, final draft of a proposed bill has not yet been agreed upon although unanimity has been reached on all matters of principle and the bill will be released in about two weeks, it is announced.

Superintendent B. A. Dugal, of Quebec, was elected president of the association and Vancouver was tentatively chosen as the next meeting place for 1932.

Reports of Committees

Superintendents Garrett, Foster and Brace presented verbal reports of their committees relating to life insurance as follows: statutory conditions in life contracts, standard provisions for disability benefits, uniform definitions of classes of insurance, proposed amendments to the Uniform Life Insurance Act, and the draft bill to make uniform the law relating to the licensing of life insurance agents.

Superintendents Dugal and Fisher presented reports relating to the credit evil and free insurance, and fire insurance legislation respectively. Superintendent Foster made a lengthy report relating to automobile insurance legislation. Superintendent Heath presented the report of the Standing Committee on blank annual statement forms.

It was concluded, after a lengthy discussion, to postpone until 1932 any recommendation of legislation relating to life insurance. Committees were appointed and offers of co-operation from a joint committee representing all phases of the life insurance business, accepted. The Uniform Agent's Licensing Bill will not be recommended for general enactment until the process of education of all companies and agents has continued for some time and the more or less controversial features of the proposed bill accepted by a majority of the provinces.

Term of Fire Policy

An unexpected feature of the conference was the formal petition of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association that the limitation presently contained in some of the provincial fire insurance laws upon the term of fire insurance policies insuring mercantile and manufacturing risks—one year—should be removed. W. J. Mundell, of the Ogilvie Flour Mills was the spokesman for four members of the Winnipeg branch of the association.

In the course of the discussion it developed that the laws of Quebec and some of the eastern provinces contain no such restriction, although similar restrictions are voluntarily imposed by the associated fire companies in Quebec and these other provinces. It also developed that very few, if any, of the states of the United States have imposed a statutory limit upon the term of fire policies, although in the United States and in Canada it is customary for the associated stock companies through their rating bureaus to limit the term of such fire policies to one year.

Some of the Superintendents of Insurance said that they had received letters from manufacturers urging a change in the law, inasmuch as they had been informed by their agents that, were it not for the statutory restrictions, policies for a longer term could and would be issued with a consequent saving of cost to policyholders. When the delegation was heard representatives of the associated fire insurance companies were not present. It was accordingly not known if they favored or opposed the removal of the statutory restriction.

Subsequently at their private executive session the Superintendents of Insurance decided to recommend the amendment of the provincial insurance laws to remove the restriction.

Forty Executives Attend

Upwards of 40 company executives and counsel from the United States and Canada, representing national and international organizations of insurance companies and the larger companies were present. Among the more prominent in the subsequent discussions were V. R. Smith, of Toronto, representing the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association; Paul Dubar, of Quebec, president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Canada; Orville Davies, of New York; vice-president of the General Exchange Insurance Corporation; Henry E. North, of Ottawa, third vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; J. H. King, L. C. Evans and V. Evan Gray, of Toronto, representing the Canadian Automobile Underwriters' Association; George B. Foster, K.C., of Montreal, and Allan E. Brosmith, of Hartford, representing the Travellers' Insurance Company; George E. Merigold, of Newark, general attorney of the Prudential Assurance Company, and E. K. Williams, K.C., J. C. Collinson, K.C., Leslie Ham and R. J. Parker, all of Winnipeg, who worked with the committee on automobile insurance legislation.

Chamber of Commerce Urges Federal Action On Business Problems

Transportation, Unemployment Are Problems Discussed

BOOSTS GRAIN SHOW

Chamber Shoulders Burden of New Foreign Trade Council and Agricultural Institute

By KENNETH R. WILSON
Staff Editor, The Financial Post

REGINA.—The four-day deliberations of Canadian business men attending the sixth annual convention of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce here last week ended with important resolutions on transportation, extravagant government expenditure, unemployment and the world's grain show—whose fate has been hanging in the balance for the past few weeks. Col. W. L. McGregor, of Walkerville, was elected president to succeed Col. J. H. Woods, of Calgary, and other important changes were made in executive and advisory officers. The chamber also voted to create a foreign trade bureau to be set up at its head office in Montreal.

These are the outward achievements of the convention but to those in attendance at this, the very centre of an area which has suffered the bitter economic pressure of drought, combined with rock-bottom prices, the gathering had other and far-reaching effects. For one thing, those who came from the East realized as never before that the West may be down but it is never out. They found (many of them to their amazement) that an area which, in 1928, had given the highest per acre yield of any part of the West, had endured three successive years of drought without losing its morale. And they found that this area, far from losing heart, is already looking forward with confidence to 1932 and is prepared as never before to take advantage of the "break" which it believes will come in the near future and turn parched, dust-ridden plains into a fertile soil once again.

Gave Heart to West

On the other hand, those in the West took heart from the fact that business and financial leaders in this organization had gone ahead with their original plan to meet in Regina this year and had been undeterred by the calamity of southern Saskatchewan's crop failure. They also welcomed the opportunity of discussing their problems over a common table and found further encouragement in the willingness and co-operation found among those who came from other provinces.

However, apart from creating a definite bond of goodwill between prairie hosts, and visitors from other provinces, the Chamber's achievements can be fairly easily summarized, for no attempt was made to pass dozens of more or less meaningless resolutions and discussion was limited to three or four definite problems with a view to getting at the heart of the trouble in each case rather than offering a specific panacea for ills which, while obvious, were incidental or corollary to the main issue. The problems discussed and the course of action taken were as follows:

1. Agriculture—Convention spent one entire day listening to three key speakers, and in round table conference on the subject: "What is a Sound Economic Policy for Canada?" and placed responsibility on its own shoulders to create an institute or council of agriculture to be a clearing house for the continuous and thorough study of agricultural policy and marketing possibilities in Canada.

2. Foreign Trade—Decided to set up Foreign Trade Bureau within the Canadian Chamber of Commerce to follow up in a practical manner the work of the Chamber's trade missions to Great Britain, West Indies, the Orient and Latin-America and generally to study and analyze the export field and advise both primary and secondary producers regarding such matters as quality of merchandise shipped abroad and the continuity of supply, etc.

3. Transportation—Taking as its cue the opening address of George C. McDonald, of Montreal, regarding the urgent need of finding a solution to our national transportation problems, the Chamber went on record after considerable discussion, as urging the government to take "appropriate action with a view to eliminating all unnecessary duplication and uneconomic competition between our two great transportation systems and if necessary to appoint a commission to study the railway and steamship transportation problem in all its major aspects and to make recommendations therewith."

4. World's Grain Exhibition—Gave hearty endorsation to this undertaking believing it to be in the interests of all Canada that the project should be carried out and that the conference and exhibition be held in 1932 at Regina at the dates already advertised.

5. Unemployment — Listened to suggested solution of unemployment in Canada advanced for discussion by J. P. Anglin, president of Anglin-Norcross, Ltd., as adopted by Canadian Construction Association, and although not endorsing this particular plan, passed a resolution urging the Federal government to call an unemployment conference as soon as possible and that leaders of labor, industry and finance be called together immediately for discussion of the problem, their findings in turn to be reported to the Federal conference with a view to having definite action taking at the earliest possible moment.

6. Governmental Economy—Listened to various addresses, chief among them being one by Premier J. E. Brownlee of Alberta, urging the imperative need for a change of attitude on behalf of governments toward non-productive expenditure, and passed a resolution urging the practical recognition of the need for economy by all public bodies who spend monies raised by taxation or otherwise; for a determined effort by governmental bodies to secure information to enable and justify curtailment of unnecessary expenditure and drew the attention of all governing bodies to the imperative need for the utmost economy in every direction, particularly in non-productive expenditures.

7. Natural Resources — Listened to constructive address by C. L. Burton, of Toronto, on natural resources but decided to take no specific action at this time regarding a definite policy for the development or conservation of these in Canada.

8. Fire Prevention — Announced four winners in the first annual fire prevention campaign sponsored by the Chamber, namely, Hamilton, Oshawa, Kenora and Kentville, N.S.

In addition to the foregoing, the Chamber passed resolutions urging that discrimination in the cost of cable and wireless rates across the Pacific be removed; that the New Zealand treaty between Canada and New Zealand be prosecuted with the least possible delay; and that the Trans-Canada highway be prosecuted vigorously in order that the greatest measure of relief be given those in need. Also the Chamber passed on to the incoming executive for further study, resolutions submitted on the following subjects:

1. Peace River Outlet.
2. Unemployment Insurance.
3. Silver Stabilization.
4. Motor Truck Transportation.
5. Freight Rate and Transportation Structure.
6. Internal Trade Statistics.

The convention agreed to hold its next annual meet at Halifax.

New Officers of Chamber

President: Col. W. L. McGregor, Walkerville.

Chairman of Executive: George C. McDonald, Montreal.

Vice-chairman of Executive: C. L. Burton, Toronto; M. W. Wilson, Montreal.

Honorary Treasurer: C. S. McDonald, Toronto.

Vice-presidents: W. M. Malkin, Vancouver; John Imrie, Edmonton; J. M. Stevenson, K.C., Saskatoon; Duncan Cameron, Winnipeg; Frank Rolph, Toronto; J. A. LaRue, Quebec; J. G. Harrison, St. John; A. H. Whitman, Halifax; J. A. Clark, Charlottetown.

National Councillors: P. B. Fowler, Victoria; John Burns, Calgary; C. B. McKee, Regina; John McEachern, Winnipeg; T. M. Malcolmson, Hamilton; J. P. Anglin, Montreal; Howard P. Robinson, St. John; C. H. Wright, Halifax; C. R. Rogers, Summerside.

Advisory Council: J. H. Woods (chairman), Calgary; W. M. Birks, Montreal; G. E. Barbour, St. John; E. W. Beatty, K.C., Montreal; A. O. Dawson, Montreal; G. H. Barr, Regina; A. M. Dollar, Vancouver; S. B. Gundy, Toronto; John W. Ross, Montreal; Jas. Richardson, Winnipeg.

Record Cattle Shipment

During the week ended September 5 some 1,660 head of cattle were shipped from the Port of Montreal to the British market, this being the record week of the season, the previous high figure having been 1,100 head.

Claude Neon Profits Satisfactory to Date

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—While it is yet too early to estimate final earnings of Claude Neon General Advertising Ltd. for 1931 it is reported that profits to date have been sufficient to cover fixed charges, preferred dividends and leave a small margin for the common stock. What profits will finally be applicable to the common, will depend largely upon returns during the balance of the year.

In the East the company's business has held up relatively well and in view of business conditions is considered satisfactory; in the West, however, there has been a more marked contraction in activity.

Corporate Financing

Our distributing facilities are broad enough to handle all types of issues, both large and small, for those desiring capital through the sale of securities. References exchanged.

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RETIRED BANK MANAGER at present in B. C., would undertake trade scouting commission to Orient, Australia or South America. Expenses and some salary.

Box 289, The Financial Post, Toronto.

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STOCK BROKER—SALESMEN

Canadian manufacturer, proven products seven years on market, Canada, United States, with good prospects for profitable expansion, incorporated Dominion Charter, wants Broker or Salesmen to sell $100,000 issue cumulative preferred stock, with bonus of common. Only those well recommended need apply. Box 290, The Financial Post, Toronto.

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Low prices for many sound corporation securities are reflecting general conditions rather than conditions within the companies themselves.

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A special list of well-known bonds and preferred stocks which in our judgment are undervalued by the market will be mailed on request.

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(Les Frères des Écoles Chrétiennes)

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Coupon Bonds in the denominations of $100, $500 et $1000
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Non-callable.

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The present bond issue is a direct obligation of the civil corporation called "Les Frères des Écoles Chrétiennes" (Statute of Quebec 39 Victoria, Chapter 80 (1875), which hold the properties of the ecclesiastical Provinces of Quebec and Montreal.

GUARANTEE :—The capital and interest of the issue are payable in full by the Government of the Province of Quebec, chargeable to the Public Charities Fund.

In virtue of Orders in Council dated the 8th of January and 11th of June, 1931, the Government of the Province of Quebec has pledged itself to deposit half-yearly, during twenty years, with The Provincial Bank of Canada, at Quebec, the moneys required for the payment of the interest and amortization of the bonds.

Trustee and Registrar :
Administration and Trust Company, Montreal

Legal Opinion : Messrs. Pentland, Gravel, Thomson & Hearn, Quebec

Price : to yield 4.90%

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The above statements are contained in circular copy of which will be supplied on request

Your Investments

Questions and problems on Canadian investments submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered by letter and those of general interest will be published on this page. We cannot extend this service to non-subscribers nor do we answer enquiries relating to American stocks or foreign securities generally. A three-cent stamp or stamped envelope must always be enclosed to cover the direct reply. Write mining and insurance enquiries on sheets separate from other investment enquiries. No answers can be given by telephone or telegram.

C. N. R. Bonds

I hold a considerable block of C.N.R. 5's due in 1969 and after an absence of some months I return to find that these bonds have been quoted on the New York Market at prices consistently below Dominion of Canada bonds to the extent of a point or more. A recent market showed a two point spread. Such prices would seem to indicate that some difference in security exists between the Dominion guaranteed issues of the C.N.R. and the direct obligations of the Government. I would appreciate your explanation of such differences.

The spread in price between bonds of Dominion of Canada and bonds of the Canadian National Railways which are guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada is not an indication of any difference in security, but rather is the result of current market conditions.

As you doubtless know earnings of the railroads in the United States have suffered severely during the present year and prices of railway securities have suffered accordingly. The price index of 20 railway bonds as compiled by Standard Statistics was 60.8 on September 4. That was the low point for the year to that date and contrasted with a high of 106.2 made on February 24, 1931. While the C. N. R. bonds are not comparable with the bonds of the United States railroads due to the fact that the C. N. R. bonds carry the Dominion of Canada guarantee, the C. N. R. bonds have suffered in some degree with those of the United States rails.

Another factor in the situation is new financing by the C. N. R. and this has been overhanging the market for the past few months. Naturally with new bonds in prospect the market was slowed down but with the over subscription of the recent $25,000,000 issue there has been some strengthening.

There is no reason to question the security behind the C. N. R. 5 per cent bonds due 1969 despite the fact that they appear to have sold somewhat out of line during the past month.

Beauharnois Power

As a holder of some collateral trust bonds of Beauharnois Power Corp. I naturally have been worried by the publicity which has been given to the company. Do you think this will affect my holdings, and is work still being carried on at the site of the development?

While the statistical position of Beauharnois Power Corp., collateral trust bonds is not too favorable, the recent investigation into the affairs of the company has had the effect of tending to strengthen the position of the security-holders. During the investigation it was stated that investors' interests would be protected and it may be assumed that the unfortunate disclosures revealed by the special committee will have no adverse effects on the bonds. When the company's affairs are straightened out an issue of some $40,000,000 of first mortgage bonds of its operating subsidiary, Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Co., will be made; these securities will rank senior to the collateral trust bonds. However, construction is going forward according to schedule and indications are that under the proposed reorganization the development will go forward along the lines originally planned.

Canada Malting

Will you let me know what is the number of the dividend payable on September 15, by Canada Malting Co.?

The initial dividend on the common shares of Canada Malting Company was paid on March 15, 1928, and quarterly payments have been made regularly to date The dividend payable on September 15, 1931 would therefore be the fifteenth quarterly payment to have been made by the company.

Brazilian

Would you kindly advise me if the Brazilian Light Power and Traction Company have passed their dividend on the common stock?

Brazilian Traction Light & Power Co. has paid dividends on its common stock since 1922. With the payment made on September 1 the company went back to a cash dividend basis of 25 cents per share per quarter. The dividend due December 1, 1931, is expected to be on the same basis with the possibility of an additional stock dividend of one share for each 50 shares held being declared toward the end of the company's fiscal year which ends December 31, 1931.

During 1929 and the first three quarters of 1930 the common stock of the company was on a dividend basis of $2 per year but the dividend paid on December 1, 1930, and the succeeding two payments were made in stock on the basis of one new share for each 50 shares held.

Investors' Registry

One of our clients is in receipt of a circular letter from Investors Registry Ltd. and pertaining to various companies formerly promoted by G. A. Stimson & Co. Ltd., and more particularly Stimson's Canadian Development Co., Stimson's Buildings & Investment Co. and National Debenture Corp.

The proposition of Investors Registry Ltd. apparently is to sell stocks to former clients of the Stimson Co., the purpose being to use the proceeds to look after shareholders' interests and avoid possible losses.

Will you please be good enough to let us have your opinion regarding Investors Registry Ltd. and the proposition in general.

Investors' Registry Limited has been unable to give any satisfactory evidence that it will be able to submit any constructive or feasible plan for the rehabilitation of any of the G. A. Stimson & Co. enterprises, or of the Toronto Suburban Railways. Investors in all of these companies have been circularized by Investors' Registry Ltd. with the suggestion that certain information would be made available to its shareholders and offering one Class A share at $5.

The company has been investigated by the Better Business Bureau of Toronto and is mentioned in a recent bulletin of this organization. We understand that the management of the company was formerly connected with the G. A. Stimson & Co.

The company submits no plan that we have observed. The Class A shares have no voice in the management of the company. We believe that you would be well advised to give no further consideration to a purchase of a share of stock in this company.

Chemical Research

I have been strongly recommended to purchase some shares of Chemical Research Corp. Is this a sound company and are earnings satisfactory?

Little information is obtainable at the present time regarding Chemical Research Corp. The Financial Post has recently published several articles dealing with the lack of information available to shareholders of the Chemical Research; we have been informed by officials of the company that some details of its finances and activities will be proferred in the near future. Until that time we would advise you to withhold any commitments since it is unwise to invest funds in a company when details of earnings, balance sheet position and other vital facts are not available.

Dominion Woollens

I have considered buying some bonds of Dominion Woollens and Worsteds but am not acquainted with progress made in the last year. Did the company improve its position and what is the outlook?

Dominion Woollens and Worsteds has been able to make little progress, from an earnings viewpoint, during the current year. Declines in raw wool have necessitated further cuts in inventory values, a factor which reduced profits sharply last year, and indications are that the company may again fail to earn its interest charges in the year ended June 30, 1931. Net earnings in the previous year were $65,817 as compared with bond interest of $135,000, while provision for depreciation and other charges resulted in a deficit of $294,890. This showing, however, was largely due to the decision to write down inventories; given an improvement in the raw wool market, Dominion Woollens may be expected to make a better showing.

Bank of Montreal

I have some funds to invest and am seeking a security in which maintenance of dividends is of the utmost importance. I have considered Bank of Montreal stock; do you think there will be any change in dividend rate?

While the profits of all banks are likely to be effected by the general contraction in business, the long and excellent record of the Bank of Montreal, together with the important position it holds in Canadian banking is, perhaps, the most important factor to be considered in viewing its stock from an investment angle. Since 1888 dividends have been maintained and increased; there has never been a reduction since that date. Earnings in the year ended October 31, 1930, were equal to $14.61 a share, after reserves for bank premises and provision for taxes, compared with a total disbursement of $14 a share, comprising the regular dividend of $12 and a bonus of $2. Whether the unprecedented business situation will find any reflection in disbursements this year is a question known only to the management; the long term outlook of the bank is bound up with the progress of Canadian business.

B. C. Power Corp.

Did the industrial situation find reflection in earnings of British Columbia Power Corp. last year? I understand that revenue has shown some decline and would like your advice on this.

B.C. Power Corp. earnings in the year ended June 30, 1931, were higher than those of the previous period, due to the lower expenses. Gross revenue showed some decline, but the company was not faced with the necessity of purchasing additional power last year, a factor which increases costs substantially. A recurrence of the power shortage which lowered earnings in 1930 should be largely eliminated in the future by completion of some of the company's expansion programme. New hydro-electric plants have been brought into operation and B. C. Power Corp. is in better position to serve the demands made upon it.

Royal Trust

In what light do you regard shares of the Royal Trust Co.? I have considered buying some of the stock but wonder whether there will be any cut in the present dividend rate. Can you tell me what price the shares are traded in at?

The merit of Royal Trust Co., stock from an investment angle cannot be doubted, though whether there will be a reduction in disbursements, say, through suspension of the usual 2 per cent bonus, cannot be foretold. Profits were somewhat lower last year, but were sufficient to cover dividend requirements by a comfortable margin; no details of earnings during the current year have been made available. As you probably know, the price of the company's shares is fixed at each annual general meeting of shareholders; the price for the current year is $75 a share. Shares can only be dealt with through the company.

Novel Employment Plan Urged by J. P. Anglin

Construction Leader Would Have All Groups Support Fund to Pay Cost of Employment in Slack Times

By J. P. ANGLIN,
President, Anglin-Norcross, Ltd., Montreal
Extracts From Address Before Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Regina.

In a country such as Canada with its vast undeveloped resources, and where so many useful improvements are both possible and necessary, it seems incredible that we should allow a serious unemployment problem to go unsolved. Our Federal Government has gone a long way in the right direction in its two relief measures, but such measures are only temporary.

Our Canadian Construction Association was organized about 12 years ago, and has endeavored to consider many problems from a national Canadian standpoint.

Early this year it considered a general plan to provide employment and later formulated this plan into a resolution which has been submitted to other organizations as well as the Federal authorities.

I believe it presents the basis of a permanent solution of one phase of our present day problem in industry, as well as a means whereby income from wages and salaries could be varied with the cost of living or otherwise to suit the need and condition which might arise at intervals in the future. The plan is intended as a basis for discussion at a conference of leaders of industry, finance and labor, which was also recommended to the Government to be held immediately with a view to adopting some permanent plan to regularize employment throughout Canada.

Combination Relief Insurance

"This plan should be a combination of the federal relief measure passed last fall, with the best principles of insurance as practised in other countries. The former should provide employment and the latter provide the means.

"Under this plan every individual employee on a salary or wage basis (except those employed on relief work) would be required to contribute. Every employer would also be required to contribute an amount equal to the total assessed on his employees, and the federal government would also assist by contributing a like amount.

"In order to establish a fund immediately the federal government should be asked to vote an amount, which would be considered as a loan, to establish this employment plan.

"A federal commission should be appointed to carry out this proposed plan, and might be organized on a similar basis as the provincial workmen's compensation boards.

"All relief works performed under this plan should be in the nature of general improvements of all kinds, but otherwise should be non-productive, that is, nothing would be produced for sale. The result of these works would be to create an increased demand for the productions of existing industry, thus indirectly providing greater employment and more steady work for those who would be contributing to the fund.

Pay Low Wages

"The wages and salaries paid on all such relief work should be considerably below those paid on regular normal work, so that workers would be attracted to existing industries whenever the demand for increased regular employment occurred. In other words, employment under this plan must always be considered in the light of relief work, which would practically cease in prosperous times.

"It seems evident that the adoption of some such plan to regularize employment would do more to restore general confidence and to create demand for products than any suggestion yet formulated.

"This plan would prove itself a positive one in its effect, while the working out of unemployment insurance (dole), at its best, is a negative influence, as it works against the best interest of both the contributor and the recipient. In fact, this plan, while being a burden to no one, would benefit him that gives and him that takes as well as Canada as a whole.

"An indirect result would be to remove a great deal of the emergency relief assistance handed out by charitable organizations at the present time, and would tend to reduce want, suffering and crime.

"There seems to be no necessity to suggest in detail the nature of the various works to be performed as relief works, because it is evident that innumerable ideas and practical suggestions will certainly result in abundance of employment for many years to come. A conference such as suggested should. however, outline definitely many of the suggested works to be carried out.

Suggests Type of Work

"As a basis for consideration, this association is of the opinion that the step taken by the Dominion Government last fall, through which large sums of money were spent in providing work on projects of a non-productive character, such as roadwork, grade separations, etc., indicates the proper course to be followed. It suggests, with some modifications, the recent federal relief plan might well form the basis of a scheme to regularize employment.

"It is suggested that some index of unemployment shall be maintained and that when it reaches a certain level, either general across the country or in any particular locality, then, and only then, work under this fund shall automatically be provided and improvement work put in hand."

Let us consider what seem to me to be the five main points contained in this resolution and plan.

First, a conference. "That the Federal Government be asked to call an employment conference." I believe that it would be sufficient to call together a few of the proper representatives of all national and provincial bodies. By this, I mean a comparatively limited conference. Our Governments surely have shown themselves quite capable to deal with important matters, but would not the findings of such a conference strengthen their position and provide an expression of public opinion?

Open Discussion Needed

Second, a plan. We do not claim that this plan is the best and only solution. It is quite possible that some other solution would be found which is more sound. Certainly no harm could come from an open and free round table discussion of this all important question. As we look into the future with the certain increase in the use of mechanical means of production, it takes no far-seeing person to realize that unless a way out is found, and a fair means of employment provided, then our civilization is doomed to failure.

Third. "The wages and salaries paid on all such relief work should be considerably below those paid on regular normal work." I realize that the arguments seem almost equally divided for and against this 'lower relief wage.' But to begin with, I believe this idea should prevail. Workers should be influenced by every possible means to seek permanent employment.

Fourth. "The adoption of some such plan would do more to restore general confidence and to create demand for products than any suggestion yet formulated."

Imagine the sensation of feeling confident that the army of unemployed would soon disappear. What a great relief it would be to those of us who are in direct contact with the present situation day by day, if we knew that within a reasonable time unemployment would be reduced to the minimum. Only the unfit and the loafer would be idle. Is such a state possible of fulfillment? I say the task is worth while trying. We should at least make a concerted effort.

Then too, the various relief works would require the products of existing industry and so demand would beget demand all along the line of industry and gradually but certainly conditions would improve. Those on productive work would have their jobs assured.

Ten Per Cent Unemployed

Fifth. "This plan would prove itself a positive one in its effect while the dole or unemployment insurance is a negative influence." I have just stated that employment begets employment, and surely it requires no argument to prove that serious unemployment whether receiving a dole or not results in increasing unemployment.

From a study of the various official reports on industry, labor and employment, we find that Canada has about 3,600,000 persons available for gainful employment, while the number of jobless persons is estimated to be 380,000 exclusive of drought area sufferers. Allowing for errors we can assume ten per cent. Surely it would not hurt us if every nine persons were obliged indirectly to provide work for the tenth. Unless this is done, I fear unemployment will increase as in other countries.

In countries where some form of unemployment benefits or insurance is in force, the official reports reveal the following condition:

1. Great Britain's unemployment has increased by about 800,000 in the last 12 months, or over 40 per cent.
2. Belgium has increased from four to 16 per cent.
3. Netherlands from eight to 16 per cent.
4. Czecho-Slovakia from four to ten per cent.
5. Germany from 2,350,000 to 3,240,000 or about 20 per cent increase.
6. France from May, 1930 to May, 1931, the number receiving benefit increased from 1,000 to 41,000.
7. Switzerland, the number wholly unemployed about doubled in 12 months.
8. Irish Free State about held its own at about 25,000 unemployed.

As a permanent policy it would certainly seem to work great injury and it also looks as though no country can make progress where the dole is indulged in over a long period to any large extent. There are many indications that unemployment insurance is against the best interest of the worker, and therefore has no place in Canada where opportunities are so great.

Up to Industry

I want to say that I have a very high regard for the workmen of Canada. I am certain that the vast majority of those who are jobless want work and not the dole. It is therefore up to the leaders in industry and the governments to see that at least the opportunity for employment is provided.

The greatest fear any citizen can experience is that of being unable to provide for his family the necessities and requirements of comfortable living. Surely, those who cannot help themselves have every right to expect of those who control the destiny of our country that they be given every possible opportunity consistent with sane progress.

Our young people should be brought up in the realization and with the confidence that they have assured opportunities, and are masters of their own destiny.

With wise and proper leadership there should never be any serious unemployment problem in Canada, and soon we could open our doors once more to healthy and industrious peoples from other lands.

First people, then prosperity will then become our motto.

It is becoming increasingly evident that our present population cannot continuously provide our great railways with the necessary earning power. Our wonderful power supply and national resources cannot be utilized and developed even to a reasonable extent without more consumers as well as more producers.

Let us hope, therefore, that the time is not too far off when we shall once more welcome settlers and general immigration to Canada in large numbers. Perhaps when we reach 20,000,000 population we can slow up but surely not before that objective is reached.

Not Capital and Labor

There is no such thing as capital versus labor, and there should be no such thing as labor versus capital. Both would lose most deplorably in such a battle. Neither could win. These two fundamental interests in industry are indispensable to and inseparable from each other.

The great battle of the day is the combined forces of these two, labor and capital, as allies against the most pernicious and most subtle enemy, narrow-minded selfishness.

There is no real quarrel between farming and industry, between east and west, or between producer and consumer. There is only one problem for each of us and that is to learn how can we best serve Canada at this time. Not what can we grab for ourselves, but what can we do for the good of others. Not how much can we get out of, but how much can we put into this proposition.

Big Investment in Canneries

All told, 698 canneries, curing establishments and reduction plants were operated last year in connection with the Dominion's fishing industry. They represented an investment of $30,810,000.

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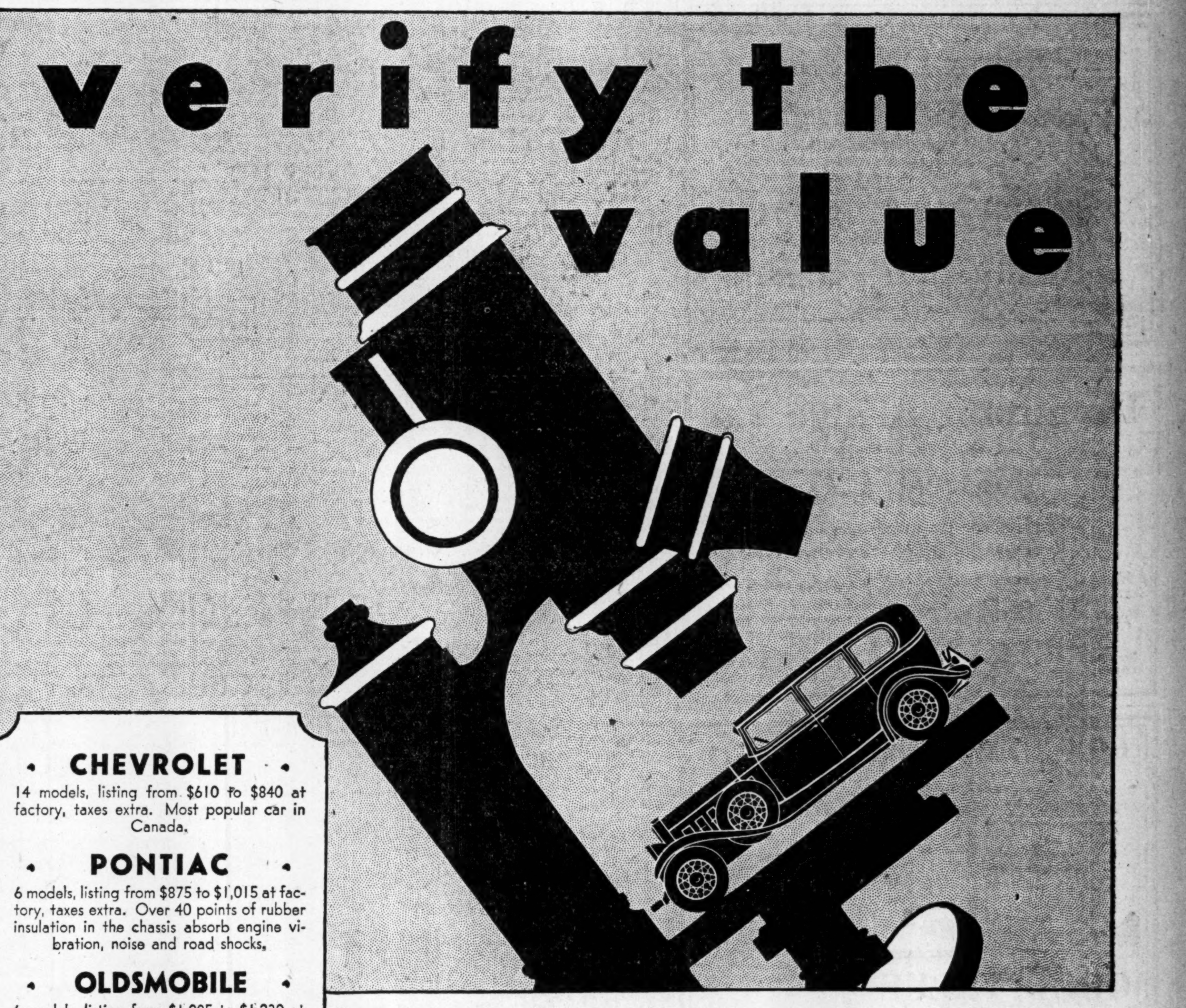

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WEEK'S CANADIAN STOCK AND BOND QUOTATIONS

Montreal, Toronto & Curb Stocks

WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 14

Range 1931 High	Low	Divd. Rate in $	Yield in % Sept. 12		Sales	Close Sept. 14 (or last)	Week Ending —Sept. 14— High	Low	Close
13½	3½	.	...	Abitibi, c.	152	4	4	3¾	4
50	12	.	...	Do. pref.	180	13	14	12½	12½
105	80	7	8.7	Do. pref.	....	80½	..	..	..
8	5½	.	...	Agnew Surp. c.	....	7½	..	..	..
88	83	7	8.4	Do. pref.	....	83	..	..	..
6¼	2½	.	...	Alta. Pac. Gr.	....	3	..	..	..
30	10½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	16	..	..	..
4	3	.	...	Amal. Electric	....	3	..	..	..
18	10	.	...	Do. pref.	25	11	10	10	10
3½	2½	25c	...	Anglo N. Hold.	....	3½	..	..	..
.50	.25	.	...	Asbestos	315	.35	.30	.25	.25
2	½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	½	..	..	..
9	5	60c	8.6	Assoc. Brew.	175	6¾	7	7	7
70	67	7	10	Do. pref.	....	70	..	..	..
10	4	.	...	Assoc. Can.	15	4½	4	4	4
69	65	4+50	6.8	Assoc. Tele.	....	66	..	..	..
37½	12¾	.	...	Atlan. Sugar	125	23½	23	22	22
105	79¾	.	...	Do. pref.	....	92	..	..	..
175½	158¼	10	6.1	Bk. Can. Nat.	39	164	164½	164	164
303	236	12+2	5.9	Bk. Montreal	368	240	241	236	237
326	284	16	5.4	Bk. N. Scotia	256	305	301	292	300
238	215	12+1	6	Bk. of Toronto	20	215	220	215	220
24	8½	.	...	Barcelona Tr.	....	15	..	..	..
5½	3½	.	...	Bathurst Pr.	....	3½	..	..	..
5	2	.	...	Do. (B)	....	2½	..	..	..
x26	26	.	...	Bawlf Grain	....	..	..	..	..
25	20	.	...	Do. pref.	....	20	..	..	..
12	6	.	...	Beath & Sons	....	6	..	..	..
20	12	2	15.4	Beatty Bros.	45	14	14	13	13
80	60	6	9.2	Do. pref.	....	65	..	..	..
8½	3	.	...	Beauharnois	1254	4	4	4	4
93	85	7	8.2	Belding Cort.	....	85	..	..	..
100	90	7	7.8	D. pref.	5	100	90	90	90
55	10	.	...	Belgo C.P. pf.	....	10	..	..	..
151⅞	127	8	6	Bell Telephone	1322	135½	135	130	130½
4½	3	.	...	Biltmore Hats	....	3	..	..	..
65	60	7	10.8	Do. pref.	....	65	..	..	..
x22	14	.	...	Bissell, E.	....	..	..	..	..
x97	88	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
20	12	2	12.5	Blue Ribbon	5	16½	16	16	16
39½	30	3.25	9.3	Do. pref.	....	35	..	..	..
22½	14	2	10.5	Brant. Cd. pf.	50	19	19	19	19
28½	12⅝	25c	...	Brazilian Tr.	18744	15½	15	13⅜	13¾
x2	⅛	.	...	Brew. & Distil.	....	..	..	..	..
16½	8	80c	7.2	Brit. Amer. Oil	5221	11¾	11⅝	10¼	10½
3½	½	.	...	B.C. Packers	10	1	1½	1½	1½
22	5	.	...	Do. pref.	....	5½	..	..	..
42½	32¾	2	6	B.C. Power	1103	34	34	32¾	33
18	8	.	...	Do. (B)	216	9	8¾	8	8
2	1	.	...	B.E. Steel	....	1½	..	..	..
21	18½	.	...	Do. 1st pref.	....	18½	..	..	..
3½	1⅞	.	...	Do. 2nd pref.	....	2¾	..	..	..
8	4½	.	...	Bruck S. Mills	....	8	..	..	..
26	16⅜	2	9.5	Building Prod.	80	22	22	21	21
44½	29½	3	8.5	Burt, F. N.	90	35⅛	35½	34	35
146	137	6	4.4	Calgary Pr.	28	140	137	137	137
7⅞	3⅛	.	...	Can. Bread	20	4½	4	4	4
100	87	7	7.4	Do. pref. (A)	5	97	95	95	95
80	55	7	10.9	Do. pref. B.	....	64	..	..	..
13½	8½	1	8.7	Canada Bud.	355	12	11½	11¼	11¼
18⅞	6	.	...	Can. Cement	1326	9⅜	9	6	6½
96½	79	6.50	8.2	Do. pref.	182	82½	82	79	79
b45	23⅜	3	11.4	Canada Dry	8100	29	28½	23⅜	23⅜
12	10	1.50	15	Can. Forg. (A)	....	10	..	..	..
x16	5	.	...	Do. (B)	....	..	..	..	..
68	66	3	4.5	Canada Iron	....	66	..	..	..
76	60	6	10	Do. pref.	....	60	..	..	..
650	630	20	3.1	Canada Life	....	630	..	..	..
16½	10¾	1.50	11.1	Can. Malting	365	13½	14	13	13½
25½	15	80c	3.8	Can. Nor. Pr.	45	21¼	21	21	21
107	104	7	6.6	Do. pref.	50	106¼	106½	106¼	106½
6	½	.	...	Can. Paving	....	½	..	..	..
51	10⅛	.	...	Do. pref.	15	10⅛	12½	10⅛	10⅛
216	195	12	6	Can. Perman.	61	201	200	200	200
4.50	.50	.	...	Can. Pr. & Pa.	80	.50	.50	.50	.50
9	3	.	...	Can. Steamsh's	20	3	3	3	3
27	9	.	...	Do. pref.	110	10	9⅛	9	9⅛
20	14½	1.60	9.4	Can. Vinegar	140	17½	17	16	16
70	54½	4	6.5	Can. W. Cable	10	60	61	61	61
30½	20	1.75	8.3	Do. (B)	5	21	21	21	21
16	9¾	.	...	Can. Bakeries	....	9¾	..	..	..
35	35	4	11.4	Do. pref.	....	35	..	..	..
232	199	12+1	6.5	Can. Bk. Com.	729	202	202	200½	201
36½	19	2.50	12.5	Can. Bronze	235	22	22	20	20
110	105	7	6.5	Do. pref.	....	108	..	..	..
13½	8	50c	5.9	Can. Canners	10	8½	8½	8½	8½
92½	82	6	7.3	Do. 1st pref.	40	82	82	82	82
14	8⅝	80c	8	Do. 2nd pref.	680	10	10⅜	10	10⅜
19	8½	1.75	20.6	Can. Car & F'y	1897	10½	10½	8½	8½
25½	16½	1.75	10.3	Do. pref.	920	19½	19½	16½	16½
14½	6½	.	...	Can. Celanese	....	6½	..	..	..
73½	59	7	9.8	Do. pref.	90	72	71	70½	71
*58	30	4	13.3	Can. Convert.	35	30	30	30	30
x50	45	.	...	Can. Cottons	....	..	..	..	..
55	49	6	12.2	Do. pref.	20	51	49	49	49
36½	23¾	3	11.5	Can. Dredge	435	28	28	25	26
92	92	7	7.6	Do. pref.	....	92	..	..	..
81⅝	79	6	7.5	Can. Fairb. pf.	....	80	..	..	..
6	5¾	.	...	Can. For. Inv.	....	5¾	..	..	..
80	80	8	10	Do. pref.	....	80	..	..	..
300	200	4	1.8	Can. Gen. Elec.	47	200	219	200	200
63½	59½	3.50	5.6	Do. pref.	65	62	62¾	62	62¾
80	52	6	8.9	Can. Hyd. E. p	140	67½	68	67½	67½
5½	1½	.	...	Can. Ind. Alc.	600	2½	2	2	2
3½	¾	.	...	Do. (B)	5	2	1½	1½	1½
5.00	3.95	.	...	Can. Int. I. Tr.	....	3.95	..	..	..
70	64½	5	7.7	Do. pref.	....	64½	..	..	..
42	15	1	4	Can. Lt. & Pr.	....	25	..	..	..
18	18	.	...	Can. Locomo.	....	18	..	..	..
25	10	.	...	Do. pref.	....	10	..	..	..
b4½	1⅞	.	...	Can. Marconi	10200	2½	2½	1⅞	2
23½	9	1	8.7	Can. Oil	....	11½	..	..	..
120	96	8	8.3	Do. pref.	....	96	..	..	..
45½	17	1.25	..	Can. Pacific	18287	19¼	19¾	17	17
6½	5	.	...	C. Pr. & Pa. In.	....	5	..	..	..
6½	2¼	.	...	Can. Vickers	....	3½	..	..	..
35	16	.	...	Do. pref.	....	20	..	..	..
6	2½	50c	15.4	Can. Wineries	65	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
16	6	1	11.8	Can. Wire Box	10	8	8½	8½	8½
3	⅛	.	...	Carling Brew.	....	⅞	..	..	..
12	12	.	...	Catelli Mac. A.	....	12	..	..	..
5	5	.	...	Do. (B)	....	5	..	..	..
301	290	12+3	5	Cent. Can. L'n	....	300	..	..	..
5.35	1.50	.	...	Chem. Research	35215	4.10	4.00	2.00	2.35
64	57	2	...	City Dairy	....	..	..	..	..
x155	120	7	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
20.25	9.00	30c(c)	..	Cities Service	10	9.25	10.10	10.10	10.10
10	4½	.	...	Cockshutt Plow	525	5½	5⅜	5	5
9	3	.	...	Comm. Alcohol	....	4	..	..	..
9	4	.	...	Conduits	250	5	4	4	4
94	84	7	7.8	Do. pref.	....	90	..	..	..
12⅞	7½	1	11.8	Cons. Bakeries	310	9	8⅞	8½	8½
3	½	.	...	Cons. Food Pr.	....	¾	..	..	..
6	3	.	...	Do. (A)	....	3	..	..	..
18⅝	10¼	80+20c	8.3	Cons. Indust.	525	14½	13⅜	12	12
31	23	2	8.3	Cons. Press	15	25	24	23	23
80	62	7	10	Cons. Sand, pf.	....	70	..	..	..
188½	71½	2.50†	3.28	Cons. Smelters	2294	86½	85	75	76
187	180¾	10	5.4	Consumers Gas	41	184	184	183½	183½
x35	30	.	...	Cooksville Co.	....	..	..	..	..
x85	85	4	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
20½	15	.	...	Corporate Steel	....	15	..	..	..
x90	90	.	...	Corr. P. Box, p	....	..	..	..	..
2½	1	.	...	Cosgrave Brew.	525	2½	2½	2½	2½
9	5	.	...	Cosmos Imp.	5	8	7	7	7
93	65	7	10	Do. pref.	5	65	70	70	70
6½	2	.	...	Crown Dom. Oil	....	3	..	..	..
15	8½	3	...	Crow's N. Coal	....	10⅛	..	..	..
5	3	.	...	David & Fre. B	20	4	3¼	3	3
12½	12½	.	...	De Havilland	....	12½	..	..	..
9	9	.	...	Disher Steel	....	9	..	..	..
x18	17	1.50	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
12⅞	8	1	11.1	Distill-Seagram	1260	9	9	8¼	8⅝
223	206½	12+1	6.2	Dominion Bk.	40	207	208	207	207
55¾	27½	3	9.8	Dom. Bridge	1879	33	33½	30	30
40	40	.	...	Dom. Coal	....	40	..	..	..
50	15	.	...	Dom. Engineer.	270	20	20	20	20
x14	10	.	...	Dom. Found.	....	..	..	..	..
126	90	7	7.4	Dom. Glass	12	98	95	90	90
125	119	7	5.8	Do. pref.	10	120	120	120	120
20	20	.	...	Dom. Iron, pf.	....	20	..	..	..
14	10	.	...	Dom. Pr. Stubs.	....	12½	..	..	..
24	24	.	...	Dom. Steel, pf.	....	24	..	..	..
8½	2½	.	...	Dom. St. & C B	571	2½	2½	2½	2½
24½	13¾	1.20	5.4	Dom. Stores	1351	22	23	20¾	20¾
14	5	.	...	Dom. Tar & Ch.	25	6¾	6¾	6½	6½
93	79½	6.50	8.2	Do. pref.	....	79½	..	..	..
83	63	5	7.5	Dom. Textile	183	68½	68½	67	68
123	120	7	5.8	Do. pref.	....	120	..	..	..
12	10	.	...	Donnacona	....	10	..	..	..
7	2½	.	...	Dryden Paper	20	3	3	3	3
7½	3	.	...	Duff. Paving	....	6	..	..	..
80	68	7	10.3	Do. pref.	....	68	..	..	..
11¾	4	40c	8.9	Durant Motors	40	5	4½	4	4
25½	16	1	4.5	East. Dairies	160	22	22	22	22
20	16	1+1	...	East. Steel	20	16	16	16	16
100	97	7	7.2	Do. pref.	....	97	..	..	..
16	16	.	...	East Koot. Pr.	....	16	..	..	..
97	94⅝	7	7.3	Do. pref.	....	96	..	..	..
x34	28½	2	...	East. Theatres	....	..	..	..	..
x85	80	7	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
3¾	3¾	.	...	Easy Washer	....	3¾	..	..	..
37	34¾	2.50	6.7	Economic Inv.	....	37	..	..	..
15	15	.	...	Edmonton D'y	10	15	15	15	15
80	80	6.50	8.1	Do. pref.	....	80	..	..	..
8	5	.	...	Enam. & Heat.	225	5	5	5	5
40	28¼	3	10.5	Eng. Electric	....	28½	..	..	..
16	5	.	...	Do. (B)	....	5	..	..	..
39½	16	2	11.1	Fam. Players	....	18	..	..	..
33½	18	2	11.1	Do. Vot. Tr.	....	18	..	..	..
18	9¾	1	9.5	Fanny Farmer	....	10½	..	..	..
34	28	2.40	7.3	Do. pref.	....	32½	..	..	..
x.25	.10	.	...	Federal Distil.	....	..	..	..	..
x83½	75	.	...	Firstbrook Box	....	..	..	..	..
29½	14½	1.20	6.9	Ford Motors A	1088	17⅞	18	16½	16½
15	6	.	...	For. Pr. Secs.	30	8	6	6	6
16½	8½	1	11.7	Foundation Co.	....	8½	..	..	..
3	½	.	...	Fraser Cos.	....	1⅛	..	..	..
25	25	.	...	Fron. Brew. pf.	....	25	..	..	..
8	5	.	...	Frost Steel	....	7	..	..	..
96½	85	7	7.9	Do. pref.	....	88	..	..	..
7½	1⅞	.	...	Gen. St. Wares	265	2½	2⅝	1⅞	2⅝
119	70	5+2.50	7.6	Goodyear Tire	....	98	..	..	..
107⅞	94½	7	6.9	Do. pref.	75	102	102½	101½	101¾
93½	93½	7	7.5	Gould Pumps, p	....	93½	..	..	..
¾	½	.	...	Gt. W. Saddlery	....	½	..	..	..
8	6	.	...	Do. pref.	....	8	..	..	..
31	20	2	8.3	Gurd, Chas.	193	25	25	23½	23½
12⅞	5½	80c	13.9	Gypsum, Lime	635	7	7	5½	5½
20½	6¾	.	...	Ham. Bridge	490	7½	7¾	6¾	7
80	63	6.50	10	Do. pref.	....	65	..	..	..
19	13	2	15.4	Ham. Cotton, p	....	13	..	..	..
4½	3	.	...	Ham. U. Theat	....	3	..	..	..
63	55	7	11.7	Do. pref.	....	60	..	..	..
12	4	.	...	Hayes Wheel	....	6	..	..	..
x95	80	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
x50	50	.	...	Hillcrest Coll.	....	..	..	..	..
x91	91	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
4	3½	.	...	Hinde & Dauch	....	3½	..	..	..
x120	120	.	...	Holt, Renfrew	....	..	..	..	..
x96½	90	7	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
7	3	.	...	Honey Dew	....	3	..	..	..
59	50	7	12.5	Do. pref.	20	56	56	55	55
6	3	.	...	H. Smith Pap.	150	5	4	4	4
45½	30	.	...	Do. pref.	....	35	..	..	..
21½	15	2	9.3	Humberstone S	40	20	21½	21½	21½
23½	17	1.40+50	10.2	Hunt (A)	....	18½	..	..	..
23½	18½	1.40+50	10.2	Do. (B)	....	18½	..	..	..
150	143	8	5.5	Huron & E. M.	35	143	145	145	145
29½	28	.	...	Do. 20% pd.	5	28½	28	28	28
29⅛	13⅞	1.20	8.6	Hydro Electric	20	20½	15	13⅞	14
225	201	12+1	6.3	Imperial Bk.	48	207	206	205	205
18⅝	9¾	50+50c	7.7	Imperial Oil	8564	13	13⅛	12	12
10½	9	35+20c	6	Imperial Tob.	2613	9¼	9¼	9	9⅛
29	22	2a	...	Int. Hyd. E. (A)	90	23⅛	22	22	22
103	92	7	7.6	Inter. Mill., pf.	36	95	95	92	92
80	80	6	7.5	Do. Series (A)	....	80	..	..	..
20½	9½	40c	3.63	Inter. Nickel	22101	12⅛	12½	11	11
10	5	.	...	Inter. Paints	....	5	..	..	..
b10½	3¾	.	...	Int. P. & Pr A	500	4⅛	4⅛	3¾	3¾
b6	2½	.	...	Do. (B)	200	2½	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
b4½	1½	.	...	Do. (C)	900	2	2	1⅞	2
b43½	18½	.	...	Do. pref.	1401	21½	20½	18½	18½
15½	8¾	1	8.3	Inter. Pete.	3271	11⅞	12⅛	11⅛	11¼
8	5	.	...	Inter. Power	175	5½	5	5	5
73	58	7	12	Do. pref.	140	62	63	58	58
45	30¼	3.50	11.4	Int. Util. (A)	225	31⅛	31¾	30¼	30¼
11	5¾	.	...	Do. (B)	536	6	6¼	5⅞	6
40	40	1	2.5	Jam. Pub. Ser.	....	40	..	..	..
109	103	7	6.8	Do. pref.	....	103	..	..	..
5½	2½	.	...	Kelvinator	85	5	5	5	5
90⅛	73¾	7	7.8	Do. pref.	400	90	90⅛	90	90
x40	40	.	...	King Ed. Hotel	....	..	..	..	..
24	5	.	...	Lake of Woods	370	5½	5½	5	5
101	82	7	8.5	Do. pref.	....	82	..	..	..
140	140	8	5.7	Landed Bank.	....	140	..	..	..
46	33	3	7.5	Laura Secord	63	41	41	38	38
16	8½	1	11.1	Lindsay, C. W.	....	9	..	..	..
72½	65	6.50	9.7	Do. pref.	....	67	..	..	..
14¾	11	80c	6.5	Loblaw (A)	364	12½	12½	12⅛	12½
14¾	10	80c	7	Do. (B)	40	11½	11½	11¼	11½
x2¾	2¾	.	...	Loew's, London	....	..	..	..	..
25	10	.	...	MacKin. Steel	....	20	..	..	..
95	90	7	7.7	Do. pref.	55	90	91	91	91
x36	20	.	...	Manitoba Pr.	....	..	..	..	..
8	6	.	...	Maple Leaf	....	6	..	..	..
40	15	.	...	Do. pref.	....	15	..	..	..
32	30	.	...	Marcus Loew's	....	30	..	..	..
71	70	7	9.8	Do. pref.	....	70	..	..	..
10½	3¾	.	...	Massey-Harris	1340	4	4⅛	3½	3½
22½	9¾	60c	4.8	McColl Fron.	1711	13	13	12	12
80	69¾	6	7.9	Do. pref.	50	75½	76	75½	75½
45	35	.	...	Mexican L. & P.	....	35	..	..	..
x25	25	.	...	Mercury Mills	....	..	..	..	..
x89	58½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
40½	40	1	2.5	Mitchell, J. S.	....	40	..	..	..
105	104	7	6.7	Do. pref.	20	104	105	105	105
20	13	1	7.7	Mitchell, Robt.	....	13	..	..	..
1	1	.	...	Monarch Knit.	....	1	..	..	..
38	38	.	...	Do.	....	38	..	..	..
95½	83½	6	6.5	Montreal Cot.	....	92	..	..	..
102	98	7	7	Do. pref.	....	100	..	..	..
3½	2	.	...	Montreal Exhib.	100	2	2¾	2¾	2¾
20	14½	.	...	Mont. Is. Pr.	1	15	14½	14½	14½
68½	38⅜	1.50	3.5	Mont. L. & Pr.	17951	44½	44½	40⅝	40¾
49½	48	3+25	6.8	Montreal Loan	....	48	..	..	..
60	48	3.20	6.3	Montreal Tele.	11	51	51	51	51
177	155	10	6.3	Mont. Trams.	80	155	158	156	158
17¾	11½	1	7.8	Moore Corp. c.	——	12¾	..	..	..
108½	98	7	7	Do. (A)	....	100	..	..	..
126	103½	7	6.5	Do. (B)	5	109	108	108	108
x10	10	.	...	Mt. Royal Hot.	....	..	..	..	..
x49	49	1	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
3½	2	30c	15	Muirheads	15	2	2	2	2
10	6	75c	7.9	Do. pref.	1	9½	9½	9½	9½
35½	24	1.60	6.1	Nat. Brew.	2330	26½	26½	25	25
35	27	1.75	5.6	Do. pref.	60	31½	33	31	33
x10	3	.	...	Nat. Brick	....	..	..	..	..
19	5	.	...	Do. pref.	15	5	5	5	5
.50	.25	.	...	Nat. Distiller.	....	.40	..	..	..
42	13⅜	2	14.8	Nat. Steel Car.	672	16¾	15	13⅜	13½
360	255	14	5.5	National Trust	4	255	255	255	255
13	10⅜	1.50	14.1	Niag. W. Weav.	....	10⅜	..	..	..
36	32	3	9.4	Do. pref.	....	32	..	..	..
6.00	2.00	.	...	North Star Oil	....	2.50	..	..	..
4.95	4.50	35c	7.4	Do. pref.	....	4.70	..	..	..
x25	22½	.	...	N.S. Steel, pf.	....	..	..	..	..
285	125	8	4.7	Ogilvie Flour	20	185	170	170	170
130	116½	7	5.9	Do. pref.	....	118	..	..	..
21	12	60c	4.6	Ont. Eq. 10% p.	146	13	13½	12	12½
120	113	6	5	Ontario Loan	10	118	120	120	120
7	5	.	...	Ont. Silknit	....	7	..	..	..
16	13	80c	6.1	Ont. Steel	....	13	..	..	..
x105	105	7	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
1½	¾	.	...	Orange Crush	....	¾	..	..	..
60	50	7	13.7	Do. (A)	10	51	51	51	51
5½	2½	.	...	Do. (B)	....	3	..	..	..
110	90	6	5.7	Ott. L. H. & Pr	....	105	..	..	..
105½	102	6.50	6.2	Do. pref.	....	105½	..	..	..
25	25	.	...	Ott. Traction	....	25	..	..	..
92⅞	68	5	6.5	Page Hersey	470	80	78½	75½	77
49	21½	2.50	11.6	Paramount	100	25	21½	21½	21½
35	30	.	...	Paton Mfg.	100	35	30	30	30
94	82	7	7.4	Do. pref.	....	94	..	..	..
¾	¼	.	...	Pelissiers	....	⅜	..	..	..
30	25	.	...	Do. pref.	....	30	..	..	..
73	33	4	11.4	Penmans	....	35	..	..	..
101	93	6	6.4	Do. pref.	....	93	..	..	..
.75	.50	.	...	Perfec. Glass	....	.50	..	..	..
29	18	2	8	Photo Eng.	50	25	25	24	24
40	10	.	...	Port Alfred, pf.	....	10	..	..	..
70	64	7	10	Porto Rico pf.	....	70	..	..	..
b39½	18	.	...	Postal Teleg.	....	..	..	..	..
63½	39½	2	4.9	Power Corp.	2016	41	41	39½	40
102	95	6	6.3	Do. pref.	....	95	..	..	..
4½	3	.	...	Prairie C. Oil.	....	3	..	..	..
16	8½	50c	5.5	Pressed Metals	....	9	..	..	..
42½	26½	1	3.7	Price Bros.	....	27¼	..	..	..
99	70	6.50	9.3	Do. pref.	25	83	70	70	70
49	30	2.50	8.3	Quebec Power	909	31	31	30	30
110	105	7	6.7	Real Estate In.	....	105	..	..	..
3	1	.	...	Regent Knit.	575	2	1½	1½	1½
10	5½	.	...	Reliance Grain	25	6½	6½	6½	6½
16	9	2	16.7	River. S. Mills	45	14	12	12	12
19½	10	1.50	10.7	Robinson Cone	10	12	14	14	14
16½	10	1.20	11.7	Rogers Majes.	95	10	10½	10	10
291	232	12+2	6	Royal Bank	865	236	236	232	232½
84	75	7	9.3	Ruddy, E. L. p.	....	75	..	..	..
77¾	61¾	4	6.5	Russell Motor	....	61¾	..	..	..
95	81¼	7	8.6	Do. pref.	....	81¼	..	..	..
7	7	.	...	Sarnia Br. (A)	....	7	..	..	..
x12	5	.	...	Do. (B)	....	..	..	..	..
36¾	7	.	...	Serv. Stn. Eq.	260	10	9½	7	7½
90½	54	6	10.2	Do. pref.	40	68	58½	55½	55½
59½	34¾	2	5.3	Shawinigan	7189	41	41	36¾	36¾
30	21	1.60	6.7	Sher.-Wms.	60	24	24½	24	24
121	112	7	6.2	Do. pref.	20	113	114	112	112
22	14	2.50	15.6	Simon & Son	....	16	..	..	..
92	88½	7	7.6	Do. pref.	....	92	..	..	..
92½	73	6.50	8.9	Simpsons Ltd	28	76	75	73	73
44½	36	2	5.5	Do. (A)	....	36	..	..	..
35½	24½	.	...	Do. (B)	....	29	..	..	..
108	103	6	5.6	Simpson, Robt.	15	106½	106	106	106
4	1	.	...	St. Law. Corp.	465	1¼	1	1	1
12	2½	.	...	Do. (A)	....	4½	..	..	..
20	16	.	...	St. Law. Flour	....	16	..	..	..
85	82	7	8.2	Do. pref.	....	85	..	..	..
30⅛	10	.	...	St. Law. Pap. p	161	15	13½	12	12
30	4	.	...	St. Maur. V. p	....	4	..	..	..
32	22¾	1	3.6	So. Can. Pr.	57	28	28	27	28
106½	104½	6	5.7	Do. pref.	85	105¾	106	105¾	106
16⅛	5	.	...	St. Pav. & Mat.	15	5	5	5	5
80	55	7	11.7	Do. pref.	25	55	60	60	60
1	1	.	...	Stanfords	....	1	..	..	..
15	5	1	...	Stand. Chem.	9	6	5	5	5
9⅛	3¾	.	...	Stand. Steel	....	4½	..	..	..
35	30	3	10	Do. pref.	....	30	..	..	..
42½	24¾	1.75	6.4	Steel of Can.	760	28½	30	27	30
37	28¾	1.75	5.8	Do. pref.	345	31	31	30	30
4½	2½	.	...	Sterling Coal	....	2⅛	..	..	..
32½	12¾	1	5.7	Sup. Pet. Ord.	50	18	17⅝	17	17⅝
105	94	7	7	Do. pref.	10	98½	100	100	100
31	14	1	5.9	Do. com.	....	17	..	..	..
49	41	.	...	Tamblyn	....	49	..	..	..
106	101	7	6.6	Do. pref.	....	106	..	..	..
30	20	3.50	14	Thayers, pref.	5	20	25	25	25
13	6½	.	...	Tip Top Tailors	....	8	..	..	..
90	77	7	8.3	Do. pref.	....	84	..	..	..
22	10	.	...	Tooke Bros.	....	10	..	..	..
67	48½	7	14.5	Do. pref.	....	48½	..	..	..
15	9½	.	...	Tor. Elevators	109	13	13	13	13
235	210	12	5.4	Tor. Gen. Tr.	....	221	..	..	..
115	108	6	5.4	Toronto Mtge.	....	110	..	..	..
3	1	.	...	Traymore	....	1	..	..	..
12½	9¾	1.40	14.3	Do. pref.	....	9¾	..	..	..
128	120	7	5.5	Tuckett Tob. p	....	128	..	..	..
17¼	6¾	.	...	Twin City	....	8	..	..	..
b62	35⅛	7	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
45	28	.	...	Do. (notes)	....	43	..	..	..
16	9¾	1	9.3	Union N. Gas.	55	10¾	10¾	10	10¾
101½	98	7+1	8	Union Trust	....	100	..	..	..
8	3	.	...	United Fuel	....	3	..	..	..
65	24	4	11.4	Do. pref.	....	35	..	..	..
62½	49⅝	2	3.2	United Secs.	....	62½	..	..	..
24¼	8¼	.	...	Viau Biscuit	150	12½	12	10	10
85	75	7	9.3	Do. pref.	....	75	..	..	..
30	20	.	...	Wabasso Cot.	....	20	..	..	..
8⅝	4½	50c	10.5	Walker-Good.	4273	5	5	4½	4⅝
7¾	2	.	...	Waterloo Mfg.	130	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
45	30	1	2.5	Weston Bisc.	620	41	40½	40	40
90	80	7	8.5	Do. pref.	....	82	..	..	..
17½	7	.	...	West. Can. Fl.	25	8	8	8	8
96	75	6.50	8.7	Do. pref.	5	75	75	75	75
17	10	.	...	West. Grocers	....	10	..	..	..
55	40	7	17.5	Do. pref.	....	40	..	..	..
91	85	6.50	7.1	W. Steel Pr. p.	....	91	..	..	..
x9	9	.	...	Whittall Can	....	..	..	..	..
13	10	.	...	Windsor Hotel	....	12	..	..	..
73	71	6.50	9.1	Do. pref.	....	71	..	..	..
21½	9¾	.	...	Winnipeg Elec.	400	11	11	9¾	10
81½	49	7	14	Do. pref.	74	49	50	50	50
‡30	30	.	...	Woods Mfg.	....	..	..	..	..
40	36	.	...	Do. pref.	....	36	..	..	..
80	80	7	8.7	Wood Alex, J.p.	....	80	..	..	..
x2½	1½	.	...	Zimmerknit	....	..	..	..	..
7	7	.	...	Do. pref.	....	7	..	..	..

x Quotations for 1930. No sales recorded in 1931 to date.
a Or payable in stock.
b New York Quotations.
‡ Quotations for 1929.
c 2½c monthly plus stock dividend of .005% monthly.
† Plus stock bonus.

Winnipeg Stock Exchange

September 8

	Bid	Ask
Beaver Fire	..	115
Beaver Lumber. c.	5	...
Do., pref.	...	100
Can. Amer. Tr. shs.	...	5⅛
Can. Fire Ins.	...	85
Can. Indemnity	120	...
Crescent Creamery	90	...
Gt. West Life	..	450
Home Investment	..	50
Monarch Life	...	82
Nor. Can. Mtge. pf.	15	...
Nor. Can. Mtge. c.	½	...
Un. Gr. Growers	..	10
West Breweries	1½	...

Listed Bond Quotations

Week Ending September 14

Montreal	Int. Rate	Due	Yield	Latest Bid	High	Low	Range 1931 High	Low
Abitibi, 1st mtge.	5	1953	...	...	...	...	78	49
Asbestos	5	1942	...	65	...	...	100	...
Asbestos, 1st mtge.	6	1941	...	14	...	...	20	15
Do., gen. mtge.	6	1956	...	†14	...	...	9	...
Can. Cons. Rub.	6	1946	...	...	...	...	x102¾	102¾
Can. Cottons	5	1940	6.88	...	...	...	91	88
Can. Forgings	6	1942	6.00	...	...	...	100	...
Can. Locomotive	6	1951	...	...	...	...	x96	...
Can. Pr. (La. Ser.)	5½	1958	...	6½	7	...	28½	5
Do. (Way Ser.)	5½	1958	...	6½	...	...	28½	5
Can. S. S. deb.	5	1943	...	...	...	...	x98½	94
Cedars Rapids	5	1953	4.66	105	...	...	105	101
Dom. Canners	6	1940	...	103½	...	...	x103	...
Dom. Coal	5	1940	5.29	†99½	...	...	98¾	98
McNish	6	1948	...	2.25	2.25	...	3.25	2.00
Mex. L. & Pr.	5	1940	10.05	...	...	...	73½	70½
Mont. L. H. & Pr.	4½	1932	...	100⅛	...	...	x100	98⅝
Mont. Tr. 1st mtge.	5	1941	4.84	101¼	101½	...	101½	99½
Mont. Tr. "A"	5	1955	5.57	92¼	92½	...	95½	91
Mont. Tr. G. & R. "B"	5	1955	5.51	92¼	...	...	95⅛	91¾
Do. "C"	4½	1955	5.64	...	...	...	85	84
Do. "D"	5	1955	5.55	92¼	...	...	95½	91¾
N. S. Steel	5	1959	9.28	...	...	...	62⅝	58
Ogilvie Flour "A"	6	1932	5.35	100½	...	...	100⅝	100
Do. "B"	6	1932	...	100½	...	...	x108	101
Do. "C"	6	1932	5.78	100½	...	...	100½	...
Ont. Steel	6	1943	...	100½	...	...	...	...
Porto R. Pr.	5	1936	7.95	...	88	...	93	88
Steel of Can.	6	1940	5.08	107	...	...	107½	106¼
Wayagamack	6	1951	...	†41	...	...	75	45
West. K. Pr.	6	1940	5.15	...	...	...	106	...
Winn. Elec.	5	1935	5.12	...	...	...	99½	98¾
Toronto								
Canada Bread	6	1941	6.00	100	...	...	101½	100
Steel of Can.	6	1940	5.12	...	...	...	106½	...
Dominion Govt. Bonds (Montreal)								
War Loan	5	1931	....	100.00	....	....	101.70	99.95
Do.	5	1937	3.56	106.30	107.30	....	108.15	104.00
Victory Loan	5½	1933	3.64	103.95	104.45	....	105.25	103.00
Do.	5½	1934	4.13	103.95	104.60	103.95	105.30	102.95
Do.	5½	1937	3.75	109.80	110.50	109.00	112.40	107.05
Do., refund	4½	1940	4.37	100.45	100.50	....	102.30	99.55
Do., refund	5	1943	4.47	105.00	105.85	104.85	106.70	103.25
Do., refund	4½	1944	4.40	100.70	....	....	102.35	100.00
Do., refund	4½	1946	4.40	100.70	101.00	....	102.45	101.00
Do., renewal	5½	1932	3.19	101.95	102.20	....	103.00	101.60
Conversion Loan	4½	1956	4.45	100.45	101.65	101.50	102.10	101.45
Do.	4½	1957	4.45	101.20	102.25	101.75	103.00	101.60
Do.	4½	1958	4.43	102.70	102.70	....	104.65	102.70
Do.	4½	1959	4.50	102.70	104.55	102.85	104.75	102.85

x Quotations for 1930. None recorded in 1931 to date. †Latest ask.

Unlisted Canadian Securities

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co. Limited

September 15, 1931

Industrial Stocks:	Bid	Asked
Acadia Sugar c.	....	.40
Acadia Sugar pf.	1.75	2.40
Allens Coll. pf.	30.00	....
Allens Lon. pf.	30.00	....
Andian Nat. Corp.	24.50	28.00
Brand. Hen. c.	....	23.00
Brand. Hen. pf.	75.00	88.00
Brew. Corp. of Can. com.	.30	.65
Brew. Corp. of Can. pfd.	3.50	4.50
B.C. Pulp & P. c.	2.00	....
D., 7% pf.	....	47.00
Can. Biscuit pf.	....	9.00
Can. Cr. Stone pf.	....	75.00
Can. Dom. Sugar com.	17.50	....
Can. Mach. c.	5.00	8.00
Can. Mach. 7% pf.	21.50	30.00
Can. Packers c.	15.00	18.00
Can. Pack. 7% pf.	94.50	97.50
Can. Starch pf.	70.00	....
Can. Wire & Cable pfd. W.W.	95.25	100.00
Can. Indus. c. 'A'	107.00	125.00
Can. Indus. c. 'B'	....	125.00
Can. Ind. 7% pf.	120.00	130.00
Can. Invest. c.	7.00	11.00
Can. Westingh.	55.00	60.00
Chase, A. W. 8% pfd.	38.00	44.00
Cons. Oka Sand & Gravel pfd.	....	79.00
Copeland Flour 6% pfd.	....	15.00
Dom. Foundries & Steel pfd.	50.00	60.00
Dom. Foundries & Steel com.	5.00	8.00
Dom. Mfg. pf.	72.00	....
Dunlop Tire 7% pfd.	....	93.00
East. Car 6% pf.	48.00	58.00
Edmonton Stock Yds. pf. bonus	....	75.00
Freiman, A. J. pf.	60.00	....
Goderich Elev. & Transit	15.00	16.50
Green. W. 7% pf.	92.50	97.00
Guard. Real. pf.	39.00	45.00
Hard. Carp. pf.	....	60.00
Inter-City Baking com.	45.00	55.00
Internat. Prop. 'A'	....	31.00
Loew's Lon. c.	.50	1.40
Loew's Lon. 7% pf.	2.00	3.75
Maritime Tel. & Tel. com.	14.75	16.25
Maritime Tel. & Tel. pfd.	12.70	14.30
Morrow Screw Nut 7% pfd.	94.00	....
Mount Royal Hotel Scrip.	1.00	2.00
Mt. Royal H. c.	1.50	....
Mount Royal Hotel 6% pfd.	19.00	24.00
Nat. Grocers c.	.75	1.50
Nat. Grocers 2nd 7% pfd.	49.50	....
Paramount Oshawa com.	10.00	....
Paramount Oshawa pfd.	31.00	....
Prov. Paper pfd.	....	75.00
Standard Clay Products com.	25.00	....
Standard Fuel pfd. bonus	70.50	75.00
Supertest Pet. 'B' pfd.	18.50	....
Tor. Brick pfd.	65.00	....
Tor. Carp. com.	110.00	....
Tor. Carp. 8% pf.	96.00	....
Tor. Elev. 7% pf.	70.00	80.00
Tor. Housing c.	25.00	....
United Amuse. 'A'	17.00	27.00
Willards Choc. 8% pfd.	....	45.00
Br. Amer. Assce.	38.00	....
Can. Life Assce.	590.00	655.00
Can. Nat. Fire	....	32.50

Insurance Stocks:	Bid	Asked
Can. Fire Ins.	75.00	90.00
Capital Life 20% pfd.	....	21.00
Commercial Life 10% pfd.	....	20.00
Conf. Life 20% pfd.	200.00	250.00
Contin. Life 20% pfd.	68.00	90.00
Crown Life	......	256%
Dom. Fire	95.00	130.00
Dom. of Can. General Ins.	200.00	235.00
Dominion Life 50% pfd.	295.00	400.00
Excelsior Life 30% pfd.	100.00	125.00
Fed. Fire 25% pf.	35.00	....
Fidelity Ins. of Canada	....	95.00
Gr. West Life	450.00	500.00
Guar. Co. of N.A.	240.00	....
Halifax Fire	15.50	19.50
Imperial Life	400.00	445.00
Manuf. Life	340.00	370.00
Monarch Life	30.00	35.00
Nat. Life 25% pf.	125.00	140.00
Sask. Life 10% pf.	9.00	18.50
Sovereign Life	27.00	32.50
Sun Life Assur.	900.00	1100.00
West. Assur. c.	37.00	45.00
West. Life 20% pf.	8.00	....
Trust Loan & Bank Stocks:		
Br. Mtge. & Tr.	175.00	....
Can. Gen. Invest. Trust 1st	27.00	32.00
2nd Can. Gen. Invest.	6.25	8.00
Chartered Trust	100.00	110.00
Deben. & Sec. c.	....	75.00
Deben. & Sec. pf.	57.00	....
Eastern Trust	160.00	....
Guelph & Ont. Inv. Par $50	....	65.00
Lambton Loan & Savings	74.00	....
London & West. Trust	....	175.00
Midland L. & Sav.	12.00	....
Mtge. Disc. pf.	3.50	5.00
Mutual Fin. pfd.	5.00	....
Mutual Fin. com.	5.00	....
Sec. Loan & Sav.	111.00	....
Sherbrooke Trust	110.00	....
Sterling Trust	80.00	....
Traders Fin. pfd.	....	80.00
Traders Fin. com.	....	15.00
Trusts & Guar.	77.00	84.00
Victoria Trust & Savings	175.00	185.00
Waterloo Trust & Savings	125.00	135.00
Power Issues:		
B. C. Elect. Pwr. & Gas pfd.	103.50	105.50
Calgary Pwr. pfd.	....	94.00
Can. Light & Power com.	....	28.00
Can. Northern Power pfd.	106.25	....
Can. West. Nat. Gas. L.H.&P. pf.	79.00	84.00
Gr. Lakes Pwr. pf.	....	91.25
New Brunswick Teleph. com.	13.75	15.50
Nova Scotia L. & P. com.	64.00	78.00
Nova Scotia L. & P. pfd.	92.00	98.00
Ottawa L.H. & P. 6½% pfd.	103.00	....
Pwr. Corp. 6% pf.	96.00	100.00

Recent London Quotations:

Brewer Distillers	2s. 9d.
Can. & For. Sec.	7s. 6d.
Can. West. Lumber	1s. 9d.
Hudson's Bay	19s. 6d.
Do., 5% pfd.	57s. 6d.
Internat. Holdings	$1⅞
Nfld. Pr. & Pap. deb. stk.	97½
Trust & Loan of Can. (15s. pd.)	3s. 9d.

Active Provincial & Municipal Bonds

Quotations furnished by A. E. Ames & Co. Limited,
Canada Permanent Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

Provinces	Rate	Actual Maturity	Next Int. Date	Approx. Price	Approx. Yield
Alberta	4½	1 Oct. 1958	1 Oct.	91.94	5.05
Alberta	5	1 July 1943	1 Jan.	99.11	5.10
Alberta	6	1 Apr. 1936	1 Oct.	103.17	5.20
British Columbia	4½	1 Oct. 1953	1 Oct.	95.95	4.80
British Columbia	5	15 Jan. 1948	15 Jan.	101.12	4.90
British Columbia	6	15 Aug. 1941	15 Feb.	107.79	5.00
Manitoba	4	1 July 1947	1 Jan.	89.08	5.00
Manitoba	5	2 June 1959	2 Dec.	100.58	4.95
Manitoba	5	15 June 1943	15 Dec.	100.43	4.95
New Brunswick	4½	1 June 1948	1 Dec.	100.00	4.50
New Brunswick	4¾	15 June 1936	15 Dec.	100.81	4.55
New Brunswick	6	1 Jan. 1936	1 Jan.	105.84	4.55
Nova Scotia	4½	15 Nov. 1948	15 Nov.	100.00	4.50
Nova Scotia	5	1 May 1943	1 Nov.	103.99	4.60
Nova Scotia	6	1 Nov. 1936	1 Nov.	106.42	4.55
Ontario	4½	1 Sept. 1944	1 Mar.	99.51	4.55
Ontario	5	15 Oct. 1948	15 Oct.	105.29	4.55
Ontario	6	2 May 1936	2 Nov.	106.26	4.45
P.E.I.	4	1 Apr. 1939	1 Oct.	96.35	4.55
P.E.I.	4½	1 Oct. 1944	1 Oct.	99.03	4.60
Quebec	4¼	1 May 1961	1 Nov.	99.50	4.27
Saskatchewan	4½	1 Oct. 1944	1 Oct.	93.00	5.25
Saskatchewan	5	1 Oct. 1950	1 Oct.	97.02	5.25
Saskatchewan	6	1 Feb. 1936	1 Feb.	102.37	5.40
Cities					
Montreal	5	1 Sept. 1963	1 Mar.	106.67	4.60
Toronto	4½	1 Sept. 1954	1 Mar.	100.00	4.50
Vancouver	4	1 Aug. 1946	1 Feb.	89.53	5.00
Winnipeg	5	1 Mar. 1944	1 Mar.	100.00	5.00
Edmonton	5½	1 May 1945	1 Oct.	101.35	5.35
Calgary	5	1 Jan. 1943	1 Jan.	97.73	5.25
Halifax	6	1 July 1951	1 Jan.	112.55	5.00
Saint John	5	15 Dec. 1950	15 Dec.	101.25	4.90
Regina	4½	1 July 1950	1 Jan.	93.91	5.05
Victoria	5	21 July 1945	21 Jan.	100.00	5.00
Quebec	5	1 June 1948	1 Dec.	104.00	4.65

Dividends Declared

	Annual rate	Amt. this payment	Date payable	Date of record
Agnew-Surpass Shoe pfd.	$7	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Assoc. Telephone & Tel. "A"	...	$1+50c	Oct. 1	Sept. 16
Do.	...	$1+50c	Jan. 1/32	Dec. 17
Abitibi Power pref.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 19
Associated Breweries	60c	15c	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Brantford Cordage, pfd.	$8	$2	Oct. 15	Sept. 20
Building Products "A" & "B"	$2	50c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Bell Telephone	8%	2%	Oct. 15	Sept. 23
Brandram Henderson pfd.	7%	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 1
B. C. Power "A"	$2	50c.	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Brit. American Oil	80c	20c	Oct. 1	Sept. 14
Bank of Nova Scotia	16%	4%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Brazilian Traction, pref.	6%	1½%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Burt, F. N.	$3	75c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Calgary Power, c.	$6	$1.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Canada Bud Brew.	$1	25c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Canada Packers pref.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Can. Canners	50c	12½c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., conv. pref.	80c	20c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., 1st. pref.	6%	1½%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Canadian Oil pref.	8%	2%	Oct. 1	Sept. 19
Can. Wire & Cable "A"	$4	$1	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Canadian Car, pref.	$1.75	43c	Oct. 10	Sept. 25
Can. Celanese, pref.	7%	1¾%	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Can. Gen. Electric, com.	$4	$1	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Can. Northern Power, com.	80c	20c	Oct. 26	Sept. 30
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Can. Pacific Railway	...	1¼%	Oct. 1	Sept. 1
Do., pref.	4%	2%	Oct. 1	Sept. 1
Canada Cement, pref.	6½%	1⅝%	Sept. 30	Aug. 31
Canada Permanent Mtge.	12%	3%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Central Canada Loan	12%	3%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Can. Wirebound Box "A"	$1	25c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Chartered Trust	6%	1½%	Oct. 1	Sept. 25
Canadian Cottons pfd.	6%	1½%	Oct. 5	Sept. 19
Conduits pref.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 16
Consolidated Bakeries	$1	25c	Oct. 1	Sept. 18
Crown Trust	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 30
Consumers Gas	10%	2½%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Dairy Corp. of Canada pfd.	6%	1½%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Dominion Glass	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Dominion Textile	$5	$1.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Dominion Motors	40c	20c	Oct. 5	Sept. 18
Dominion Bank	12+1%	3%	Oct. 1	Sept. 19
Dominion Stores	$1.20	30c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Dominion Tar, pref.	6½%	1⅝%	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Dufferin Paving, 1st pref.	7%	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 18
Eastern Steel Prod. pfd.	$7	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Edmonton City Dairy pfd.	6½%	1⅝%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Fanny Farmer	$1	25c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., pref.	$2.40	60c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Freiman, A. J. pfd.	6%	1½%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Famous Players	$2	50c	Sept. 26	Sept. 4
Ford Hotel, com.	...	50c	Oct. 31	....
Goodyear Tire, com.	$5	$1.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Gt. Brit. & Canada Inv. pref.	5%	2½%	Oct. 1	Sept. 19
Gould Pumps	4%	1%	Oct. 1	Sept. 19
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 19
Gurd, Chas.	$2	50c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Goderich Elevator	$1.40	35c	Oct. 1	Sept. 16
Hunts, "A" & "B"	$1.40	35c	Oct. 1	Sept. 17
Hydro-Electric Secs.	$1.20	30c	Sept. 28	Sept. 14
Hamilton Cotton pref.	$2	50c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Hamilton Un. Theatres pfd.	7%	1¾%	Sept. 30	Aug. 31
Honey Dew, pref.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Huron & Erie Mtge.	8%	2%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Imperial Tobacco, ord.	7%	1¾%	Sept. 30	Sept. 2
Do., pref.	6%	3%	Sept. 30	Sept. 2
Inter. Hydro-Electric, pfd.	$3.50	87½c	Oct. 15	Sept. 25
Do., Class "A" 1/50 sh.*	....	....	Oct. 15	Sept. 25
Inter. Nickel, com.	40c	10c	Sept. 30	Aug. 31
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Nov. 2	Oct. 3
International Power pfd.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Investment Foundation, pref.	$3	37c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Jamaica Public Service c.	$1	25c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Jamaica Public Service pfd.	7%	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Landed Bkg. & Loan	8%	2%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
McColl Frontenac pref.	$6	$1.50	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Mackay Cos., pref.	$4	$1	Oct. 1	Sept. 18
Mitchell, J. S., pref.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Maritime Tele. & Tel. c.	$1	20c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Monarch Mortgage, pfd.	8%	2%	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Montreal C. & D. Bank	12%	3%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Montreal Tramways	10%	$2.50	Oct. 15	Oct. 7
Niagara Wire Weav.	$1.50	37½c	Oct. 1	Sept. 17
Do., pref.	$3	75c	Oct. 1	Sept. 17
North Star Oil pfd.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
National Trust	14%	3½%	Oct. 1	Sept. 19
National Breweries	$1.60	40c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., pref.	$1.75	44c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Nova Scotia L. & Pr. com.	$4	$1	Oct. 1	Sept. 19
Northern Ont. Pwr. pfd.	6%	1½%	Oct. 26	Sept. 30
Do., com.	$2	50c	Oct. 26	Sept. 30
National Grocers 2nd pfd.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 18
National Steel Car	$2	50c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 17
Ogilvie Flour Mills, c.	$8	$2	Oct. 1	Sept. 22
Ontario Tobacco Plant pfd.	...	1%	Oct. 1	....
Ontario Loan & Deb.	12%	3%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Ottawa L. H. & Pr.	6%	1½%	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Do., pref.	6½%	1⅝%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Orange Crush pref. "A"	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 16
Page-Hersey Tubes	$5	$1.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 19
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 19
Pioneer Gold Mines, B.C.	12c	3c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Premier Gold Mines	12c	3c	Oct. 5	Sept. 15
Power Corp., pref.	6%	1½%	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Do., non-cum. pref.	6%	75c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Price Bros., c.	1%	½%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., pref.	6½%	1⅝%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Porto Rico Pr. pref.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Riverside Silk Mills "A"	$2	50c	Oct. 1	Sept. 12
Robinson Cons. Cone	$1.50	37½c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Southern Can. Pr. pref.	6%	1½%	Oct. 15	Sept. 19
Standard Steel pref. "A"	$3	75c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Supertest Petroleum pfd. "A"	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., pref. "B"	6%	1½%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., com. & ord.	$1	25c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Sun Life Assur.	25%	6¼%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Sherwin Williams pfd.	7%	1¾%	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Do., com.	$1.60	40c	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Shawinigan W. & Pr.	$2	50c	Oct. 10	Sept. 24
Service Station pfd. "A"	$6	$1.50	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Do., pref.	$6	$1.50	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Tamblyn, pref.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 19
Toronto Dairies, pfd.	7%	3½%	Sept. 15	Sept. 10
Toronto General Trusts	12%	3%	Oct. 1	Sept. 16
Tip Top Tailors pfd.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Toronto Mortgage	12%	3%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Twin City Rapid, pfd.	7%	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 12
Union Trust	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 19
United Fuel, pref.	4%	1%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
United Grain Growers	5%	5%	Sept. 15	July 31
United Bond & Share pfd.	6%	75c	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Viau Biscuit, 1st pfd.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 23
Western Grocers pfd.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 15	Sept. 20
West Kootenay Power pfd.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 22
Winnipeg Electric, pref.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 5
Wright Hargreaves	10c	2½c	Oct. 1	Sept. 14

Dividends Passed or Deferred:

Service Stations, Class "A" & "B" Oct. 1 div. passed. Last paid 40c July 2, 1931.

Model Oils, Sept. 20 div. passed. Last paid 3c. June 20, 1931.

Ogilvie Flour, com. omits bonus. Last bonus paid $5 Oct. 1, 1930.

Dividend Rate Reduced:

Associated Breweries, com. Sept. 30, reduced from 25c to 15c quarterly.

Hydro-Electric Securities, com. Sept. 28, reduced from 35c to 30c quarterly.

Price Bros. com., Oct. 1, reduced from 50c to 25c quarterly.

Shawinigan Water & Pr., Oct. 10, reduced from 62½c to 50c quarterly.

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*Stock div. or payable in cash 50c. a share.

Foreign Exchange

	New York Funds High (Premium)	Low	Last Year High (Discount)	Low
September 9	9-16	7-16	9-64	5-32
September 10	16-16	9-16	9-64	5-32
September 11	31-32	19-32	19-128	5-32
September 12	27-32	23-32	9-64	5-32
September 14	29-32	3-4	9-64	5-32
September 15	1%	27-32	9-64	5-32

STERLING, FRANCS AND LIRE

	Sterling Close	Francs Close	Lire Close
September 9	4.85 9-16	3.91	5.22 13-16
September 10	4.87 7-16	3.91 7-8	5.22 13-16
September 11	4.85 5-8	3.91 15-16	5.22 13-16
September 12	4.85 11-16	3.91 15-16	5.22 15-16
September 14	4.85 11-16	3.92	5.22 13-16
September 15	4.85 11-16	3.92	5.23

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Par		Sept. 1	Sept. 8	Sept. 15
5.26	Italian	5.24¾	5.25½	5.28
23.80	German	23.83½	......	23.77½
13.90	Belgian	13.97½	13.98½	14.02½
49.80	Japanese	49.55	49.65	48.85

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APPROVAL GIVEN TO OFFER MADE BY CONSOL. PAPER

Directors Will Recommend Plan to Various Shareholders

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Directors of the various constituent companies of Canada Power and Paper Corp. have given their approval to the offer submitted to them by Consolidated Paper Corp. for the incorporation of the separate units into one new company. Meetings were routine in nature.

The substantial support afforded to the Dunning plan indicated that there would be no hitch in the proceedings; the next step is to call special shareholders meetings of Canada Power, Belgo, St. Maurice Valley, Laurentide, Wayagamack, Anticosti and Port Alfred. At these meetings the various boards will recommend the plan to their respective shareholders who will pass on the proposals as they see fit.

Support is Indicated

As a total of nearly 90 per cent in each class of securities has already been deposited under the Dunning plan, indications are that these meetings will also be largely routine in character. At September 12 there had been deposited $39,895,593 of bonds or 93.2 per cent against 91.1 per cent a week previous.

Debentures deposited totalled $33,056,250 or 93.2 per cent of all outstanding, against 92.5 per cent in the preceding week and deposits of preferred stocks were $21,149,200 or 88.1 per cent. Common shares deposited totalled 1,268,707 or 89.9 per cent of the total outstanding.

What attitude the Belgo preferred shareholders will adopt, now that their request for a larger award under the plan has been refused, has not been announced. A meeting of the shareholders is scheduled for the near future; possibly the forthcoming meeting will result in acceptance of the original award.

The dates of the meetings of shareholders who hold the vote on the 14 different classes of securities have not yet been fixed; it is expected they will be disclosed within the next week. In its terms submitted to directors, Consolidated Paper pointed out that shareholders must ratify the transfer within 60 days of the directors acceptance.

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Millers Unaffected By Brazil Embargo

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — The embargo which Brazil has placed on imports of foreign flour will not affect Canadian millers to any degree. Though four or five years ago Canadian exports to Brazil attained substantial proportions, there has been a steady decline in recent years, due largely to an unfavorable rate of exchange.

Canadian exports of flour to Brazil in the crop year of 1927 totalled 187,823 barrels. In 1928 this fell to 45,189 barrels and to 3,286 barrels in 1929.

Exports this year have shown a slight increase and to the end of July, 1931, Brazil absorbed 23,818 barrels of Canadian flour. It has not been disclosed how long the embargo will continue.

CURRENT TREND OF QUEBEC POWER DISCOUNTS CUT

Stock Level May be Due to Action of Shawinigan

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Shares of Quebec Power Co. have shown a weaker tendency in trading on the Montreal Stock Exchange, and at current levels of 30 the dividend of $2.50 gives a return of over 8 per cent. This is the lowest point the stock has touched for some years and the market is evidently discounting the possibility of a dividend reduction in line with the action taken by the parent organization, Shawinigan Water and Power Co.

While the company has probably been affected by a falling off in business in the territory served, recent substantial reductions in light and power rates announced in July, 1931, may have found reflection in recent earnings. Common share earnings in 1930 were $2.95 against dividend requirements of $2.50; possibly directors will decide to conserve the company's cash position until conditions improve.

No Current Figures

No figures on net earnings during the current year have been published through gross receipts for the first quarter of 1931 as reported to the City of Quebec, showed some reduction, amounting to $243,203 as compared with $266,094 in the same period last year.

The fact that Shawinigan has cut its dividend from $2.50 to $2 a share is no criterion that similar action will be taken by Quebec Power; the fact that the two companies are closely affiliated, however, evidently accounts for the sympathetic action of Quebec Power's shares marketwise.

BONUS OMITTED BY OGILVIE FLOUR FOR PAST YEAR

Regular Dividend of $8 a Share is Maintained

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Further reduction in profits in the year ended August 31, 1931, is indicated by the decision of directors of Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. to omit payment of a bonus on the common shares. The regular quarterly dividend of $2 a share for the period ended August 31 has been declared.

In 1930 the bonus was $5 a share in addition to the regular annual disbursement of $8 in common dividends; in the previous two years the bonus amounted to $17 and $15 respectively. The stock has sold off to current quotations of around 188 which compares with a high for the year of 285. The shares touched 650 in 1929.

Anticipate Reduction

No figures on earnings in the past fiscal year have been published but a decline from those of the previous year is anticipated in view of the bonus elimination. In the year ended August 31, 1930, net profits were $1,127,436 a drop of $1,254,000 from those of 1929, which was a record year.

Manitoba Drops Land Tax; May Raise Income Levy

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—Premier Bracken has announced the intention of the provincial government to wipe out the provincial land tax, at present collected through the city and municipal governments of the province, and included in the tax bills of those bodies. Exception is made in connection with the tax for old age pensions which will continue to be collected as a tax on land until the province is relieved of the burden by the Dominion Government. The amount of revenue involved in the taxes to be lifted has been approximately $400,000 a year.

Collection of this tax, which was imposed for the first time during the war as a means of raising money for war relief, has for a long time been a matter of contention between the provincial government and the municipalities of the province, and the City of Brandon went so far as to dispute the legal right of the provincial government in this connection. The claim of the municipalities was that it was difficult enough to collect taxes for their own purposes, and that they should not be forced to do the collecting for the government, while the retort was that it would be unnecessarily expensive to set up a duplicate system of collection.

Making up the revenue thus lost will be a problem for the premier in his capacity as provincial treasurer. Some previous statements indicated an intention to make a considerable increase in the provincial income tax.

Price-Index of Mining Stocks

The weighted index number of twenty mining stocks computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base of 1926=100 was 67.9 for the week ending September 10, as compared with 68.7 for the previous week.

HYDRO SECURITIES LOWERS PAYMENT IN THIRD QUARTER

Quarterly Distribution is Reduced by 5 Cents

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—With the declaration of a dividend of 30 cents a share, payable September 28, directors of Hydro-Electric Securities Corp. have reduced by 5 cents the quarterly distribution on the company's common stock. This is the second cut in the dividend rate this year, since the disbursement was reduced from 50 cents to 35 cents quarterly in March.

Common shares of Hydro-Electric Securities Corp. are now on an annual dividend basis of $1.20 compared with $1.40 earlier in the year and $2.00 in 1930. The latter rate was inaugurated in December 1929, and was observed regularly until March of this year.

No Quarterly Statement

The reduced dividends may be attributed to lower earnings, though the company has not issued a statement covering operations in the second quarter of 1931. Hitherto, Hydro-Electric Securities has issued quarterly earnings statements; the figures for the period ended March 31, 1931, showed a reduction compared with the same quarter in 1930.

Sun Life Sales For Half Year Move Upward

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada as at June 30, 1931, showed a decrease of $19,574,735 in its surplus account to $12,328,932 as compared with December 31, 1930, according to its report to the Insurance Department of Georgia. The statement reveals a considerable increase in business in force.

The Sun Life is reported to have written $288,303,243 of new business in the first half of the current year and total insurance on force amounted to $2,994,215,726 showing a net gain of insurance in force of $173,462,860 for the six months.

Total income for the half year amounted to $106,814,778 and total disbursements were $68,564,425.

As yet no declaration has been made of the $25 bonus on the common shares of Sun Life which was paid on October 1 last year. This year a bonus of $25 a share was paid on October 1, last year. ever, two bonuses of $25 totalling $50 were distributed in the year.

H. BURRY & CO. MAKE PUBLIC BOW

New Brokerage Firm Specializing in Mining Securities Announced

The formation of the brokerage house of H. Burry & Co. to specialize in Canadian mining securities, with offices located in the Colonial Building, Toronto, has been announced.

Bert. Burry, head of the new firm, has been associated with the stock exchange house of K. A. Macphadyen & Co. for some time, and previously spent many years in active mining in Northern Ontario.

Regina Gas Franchise Still Hangs in Air

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA. — Negotiations are still continuing between the city of Regina and the Power Corporation of Canada in an effort to arrive at a satisfactory agreement for a franchise for the distribution of natural gas within the city. If agreement can be reached general opinion is to the effect that the franchise will receive endorsation from the ratepayers, as there is a general desire to make gas available in the city, and also to get construction work started as a means of unemployment relief. While there are a number of minor points still in disagreement, the principal sticking point is in connection with rate fixing. Power Corporation desires to have a provision inserted in the agreement permitting it to earn ten per cent upon the investment. There is little disposition to quibble at the rate of earnings mentioned, the feeling being that competition with other forms of fuel will result in keeping charges as low as they could be made by agreement. But the city council has formally taken the stand that the company's rates in any event must be subject to the provincial Public Utilities Commission, and the stand has been taken that the council lacks the power to bind the commission to use any particular basis in making its rulings.

Vote in October

It is considered that the franchise contract, if finally agreed upon, can hardly be submitted to a vote until late in October, and that as a result no great amount of construction work can be carried on before next spring. As Regina has never had a gas supply construction of a complete set of mains throughout the city will be required, as well as that of a pipe line from Bowdoin, Mont., at which point Power Corporation controls the gas field from which it expects to draw supplies.

Brandon Voters to Rule on National's Franchise

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—The proposal to grant a franchise to the National Light and Power Company for the distribution of electric power, gas, and steam for heating purposes within the city of Brandon is to be submitted by the council to the ratepayers. If the franchise is granted the company will buy from the provincial government the plant which it recently acquired from the private company formerly in possession, with the object of increasing the pay load of the provincial hydro system, and in that event the provincial government will make a considerable profit on the deal. If the company acquires the plant considerable extensions to the central steam heating utility are contemplated. There is a possibility also of it resuming operation of the street car system within the city, a municipal enterprise which was discontinued a short time ago. The company undertakes to buy electric power from the provincial hydro, in the event of the deal being completed, but retains the right to produce electricity from coal as a by-product of its central heating activities.

Should the franchise not be granted it would be necessary for the provincial hydro to continue the retail distribution of power within the city.

Canadian Quotations—Cont'd

Active Current Bond Prices

	Bid	Asked	Yield
Dominion of Canada 5½/33	104.	105.	3.35
Dominion of Canada 5½/34	104.	105.	3.70
Dominion of Canada 5/43	105.	106.	4.35
Dominion of Canada 4½/46	101.	102.	4.30
Dominion of Canada 4½/56	100.	101.50	4.40
Dominion of Canada 4½/58	103.	104.50	4.22
C.N.R. (Dom. of Can. Guar.) .. 4½/51	98.	99.	4.57
C. N. R. (Dom. of Can. Guar.) 5/54	105.50	106.50	4.55
C. N. R. (Dom. of Can. Guar.) 4¾/55	102.25	103.25	4.52
C. N. R. (Dom. of Can. Guar.) 4½/56	98.	99.	4.57
C. N. R. (Dom. of Can. Guar.) 5/69	105.75	107.25	4.60
Province of Ontario 4½/44	99.50	100.50	4.45
Province of Ontario 5/48	105.	106.	4.50
Province of Ontario (Hydro) 4½/70	102.75	103.75	4.55
Province of Quebec 4½/56	100	101.	4.42
Abitibi Power & Paper 5/53	52.	55.	9.75
Argentine Gov't. (Ser. B) 6/58	59.	61.	...
Beauharnois Power 6/59	75.	80.	.7.75
Bell Telephone Co. of Canada 1st, 5/57	105.	106.	4.60
Brazil, U. S. of, Ext. S. F. 6½/57	36.	37.25	...
British Columbia Power 5/60	95.75	97.	5.20
British Columbia Power 5½/60	102.	102.75	5.32
British Columbia Telephone 5/60	101.	102.	4.85
Calgary Power 5/60	94.75	95.50	5.30
Canada Brewing 5/42	102.	105.	4.40
Canada Cement 1st Mtge. S. F. 5½/47	98.50	99.50	5.55
Canada Gypsum Lime & Alabastine 5½/48	80.	82.	7.35
Canada Northern Power Corp. 5/53	90.50	93.	5.55
Canada Steamship Lines 1st & Gen. 6/41	40.	45.	...
C. P. R. Collateral Trust 5/54	100.50	101.50	4.88
C. P. R. Secured 4½/44 Notes	94.	95.50	4.97
Chile Republic Ext. S. F. 6/60	22.50	26.	...
Colombia Republic Ext. S. F. 6/61	38.	40.	...
Davies, Wm. 6/42	92.	95.	6.64
Dominion Canners 6/40	102.25	103.50	5.23
Dominion Square Corporation 6/48	...	78.	8.45
Dominion Tar & Chemical 6/49	...	95.	6.47
Dominion Textile 6/49	106.	108.	5.30
Duke Price Power 1st, 6/66	103.50	104.25	5.72
Eastern Dairies, Ltd., Conv. 6/49	98.	100.50	5.95
Eaton, T. Realty, 5/49	92.	94.	5.53
Famous Players 6/48	...	88.50	7.19
Federal Grain 6/49	70.	80.	8.10
Foreign Power Securities Corp. 6/49	80.	85.	7.55
Fraser Companies 6/50	40.	43.	...
Gatineau Power, 1st Mtge. 5/56	88.	90.75	5.70
Gatineau Power, S. F. Debs., 6/41	80.50	82.50	8.65
General Steel Wares 6/52	50.	55.	...
Howard Smith Paper Mills 5½/53	65.	70.	8.55
Harris Abattoir 6/47	98.	101.	5.90
Manitoba Power, 1st S. F. 5½/51	74.	76.	7.90
Maple Leaf Milling 5½/49	78.	80.	7.55
Massey-Harris, 1st Mtge. 5/47	60.	65.	7.50
MacLaren Quebec Power 5½/61	90.	93.	6.00
Montreal Coke, 1st S. F. 5½/47	102.	103.	5.20
Montreal Island Power 5½/57	99.	100.	5.50
Montreal Light, Heat & Power 5/51	104.	105.	4.60
Montreal Tramways 1st, Coll. Trust 5/41	101.	102.	4.75
Montreal Tramways Gen. Ref. 4½/55	84.	86.	5.55
Montreal Tramways 5/55	98.	93.75	5.47
Moodie, J. R. 6/48	97.	100.	6.00
Ogilvie Flour Mills 6/32	100.	101.	4.95
Ontario Power Service 5½/50	77.	79.	7.60
Ottawa Valley Power 5½/70	98.50	99.50	5.53
Power Corporation of Canada 4½/59	83.	87.	5.40
Price Bros. 1st S. F. Ser. "A" 6/43	...	88.	7.52
Quebec Power 1st, Mtge. Coll. S. F. 5/68	101.25	102.25	4.87
Shawinigan Water & Power 4½/70	94.	96.	4.70
Shawinigan Water & Power 5/70	103.	105.	4.70
Simpsons 6/49	95.	97.	6.27
Southern Canada Power 1st, 5/55	102.50	103.50	4.75
United Securities Coll. Trust 5½/52	98.50	99.75	5.52
West Kootenay Power 5/56	100.	101.	4.85
Windsor Hotel 6½/43	102.50	103.75	6.05
Windsor Hotel 6/47	94.	96.	6.40
Winnipeg Electric 5/35	99.25	100.	5.00
Winnipeg Electric 6/54	80.	85.	7.35

Winnipeg Grain Prices

Week to September 15

Crop Year from Aug. 14 High	Low		Open Sept 9	High for week	Low for week	Close Sept. 15
		Wheat				
.70¾	.51½	Oct.	.51¾	.53⅝	.51½	.52½
.67½	.52¾	Dec.	.52¾	.54⅜	.52½	.52¾
.61⅞	.56⅞	May	.56⅞	.58¼	.56⅜	.56⅞
		Oats				
.32	.26½	Oct.	.27	.28⅝	.27	.27⅝
.33¼	.25⅞	Dec.	.27⅞	.28¼	.27¼	.27
.31½	.28	May	.29⅞	.30¼	.29½	.29⅜
		Barley				
.36⅞	.25½	Oct.	.30¼	.31⅞	.30	.30⅝
.33¼	.25⅞	Dec.	.31	.32⅞	.31	.31½
.36½	.33⅞	May	.34⅞	.35⅜	.34⅞	.34⅞
		Flax				
1.25⅞	.95½	Oct.	.98½	1.02½	.97½	.99½
1.27	.98	Dec.	.98½	1.03	.98	.100
1.21	1.02½	May	...	1.06½	1.02½	1.05
		Rye				
.40⅝	.28	Oct.	.30⅝	.34⅞	.30⅝	.32¾
.42	.29⅞	Dec.	.31⅞	.35⅞	.31⅞	.33⅞
.38	.32½	May	.35⅝	.39⅝	.35½	.37½

Canadian Bonded Grain in U. S.

Quotations on New York Produce Exchange, Basis Buffalo

Week of September 15

High to date†	Low		Close Sept. 8	High for week	Low for week	Close Sept. 15
		Wheat				
.70½	.55	Oct.	.55⅝	.56⅝	.55	.55½
.70½	.57⅞	Dec.	.57⅞	.58⅝	.57⅞	.57½

†Since trading opened March 3.

Note re Unlisted Securities

Although The Financial Post strives to obtain the closest quotations possible on the unlisted stocks and bonds in the various tables on this page and the adjoining page, the quotations are not guaranteed and no responsibility is assumed in connection with them. In inactive markets, many quotations can be little more than nominal but it is felt that even a nominal quotation giving an idea of approximate price is better than none at all.

Mining Stock Quotations

WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 14

Par Val.	Range 1931 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Sept. 7 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Sept. 14
1	.23	.03	Abana	8,800	.04	.05	.04	.04
1	.03	.01	Aconda	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.05½	.03½	Adrien	......	.04¾	.....	.....	.....
No	.50	.12	Aldermac	......	.25	.....	.....	.....
1	.20½	.12	Alexandria	33,850	.15	.17	.12½	.15
1	.05	.00½	Algonquin	23,000	.01	.01	.00¾	.00¾
1	.02½	.01	Amity Copper	......	.02½	.....	.....	.....
No	.45	.12	Amulet	4,100	.18	.18	.17	.17
1	.02½	.00½	Apex	1,000	.01	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
1	.05	.01	Area	3,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.01	.00½	Argo. Cons.	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
No	.08½	.01½	Arno	25,800	.02½	.02¾	.02½	.02¾
1	.01½	.01	Astoria	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.02	.00½	Atlas	1,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.07	.05½	Bagamac	......	.06½	.....	.....	.....
1	.02½	.01	Baldwin	4,500	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	.19	.08	Barry Holl.	21,000	.10	.11	.10	.10
No	1.45	.75	Base Metals	100	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
No	.04	.00¾	Bathurst	32,500	.03½	.03½	.03	.03
5s.	1.75	.60	B'Wana	......	.75	.....	.....	.....
1	.28	.25	Ben Nevis	......	.27	.....	.....	.....
1	.33	.26	Bidgood	213,340	.34½	.37½	.26	.26
1	.50	.18	Big Missouri	22,670	.20	.20	.18	.18
1	.50	.18	Big Missouri	22,670	.20	.18	.18	.18
1	.05½	.04½	Blue Quartz	......	.04½	.....	.....	.....
1	.12	.02	Bobjo	1,500	.03	.03½	.08½	.03½
No	.01	.00½	Boischatel	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.08	.01	Brett Trethewey	1,500	.02	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.03	.03	Brit. Canadian	......	.03	.....	.....	.....
No	.12	.02¾	Brownlee	202,350	.04	.04¾	.03	.03½
1	.02	.00½	Buckingham	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
No	.08½	.02	Bunker Hill	27,500	.03¾	.03¾	.03½	.03¾
No	.03	.01	Cal. Flin Flon	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.02	.01	Cambro Kirk	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
No	.05½	.02	Canam Metals	1,000	.02	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.06½	.01½	Can. Kirk	50,000	.02¾	.03¾	.02½	.03¾
1	.02	.02	Can. Lorraine	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
1	.32½	.12	Canusa	3,300	.15	.16	.13	.16
1	.04½	.00½	Capital Rouyn	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.26½	.15	Castle Trethewey	4,400	.15	.15	.15	.15
1	.23	.03	Cen. Manitoba	4,200	.10½	.10½	.09	.09
1	.17	.07½	Can. Patricia	1,725	.12	.11	.10	.10
1	.02	.01½	Champion R.	......	.02½	.....	.....	.....
No	.59	.02	Chib. Pros.	11,000	.08	.08	.06	.06½
No	.08	.01½	Clericy	49,000	.02	.02½	.01½	.02
5	10.50	2.50	Coast Copper	65	3.25	3.25	3.00	3.00
1	.05½	.01½	Cobalt Contact	9,000	.01½	.02	.01½	.02
1	.02½	.00½	Col. Kirkland	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
1	.39	.05	Columario	20,800	.12	.12½	.10½	.10½
5	1.50	.50	Coniagas	800	1.40	1.35	1.25	1.25
No	.62	.25	Coniaurum	5,700	.45	.40	.40	.40
25	188.25	71.25	Cons. Smelters	2,294	86.50	85.00	75.00	76.00
.	.26	.15	Cons. Venus	2,600	.25	.26	.25	.25½
1	.01	.00½	Corona	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.02½	.00½	Crown Reserve	500	.01½	.01	.01	.01
.	.29½	.26½	Crudome	......	.28½	.....	.....	.....
No	.21	.03	Dom. Exploration	98,450	.12½	.12½	.08	.09½
1	.03	.00½	Dom. Kirkland	1,000	.01	.00½	.00½	.00½
No	13.40	9.00	Dome Mines	5,870	12.30	12.45	11.90	11.95
1	.01	.00½	Don. Rouyn	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
No	.33	.30	Don. Woolsey	......	.30	.....	.....	.....
1	.01	.00½	Dunkin	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.02½	.00½	Duprat	1,000	.01	.01¾	.01¾	.01¾
1	1.68	.20	Eldorado	89,820	1.41	1.43	1.00	1.10
No	1.70	.75	Falconbridge	335	1.00	1.06	1.00	1.06
1	.08½	.02	Federal	15,500	.04½	.05½	.04½	.04½
No	.01½	.00½	Flintoba	......	.00¾	.....	.....	.....
No	.30	.07	Gem Lake	2,000	.07½	.08	.07½	.07½
No	.04½	.02½	Gilbec	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
1	.08	.02½	Goldale	......	.03½	.....	.....	.....
10	.25	.15	Goldfield	......	.15	.....	.....	.....
1	.01½	.00½	Gold Hill	2,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.11	.02½	Goodfish	2,500	.04	.05	.04½	.05
1	.04	.00½	Graham	1,000	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
No	2.30	1.10	Granada	1,310	1.12	1.25	1.12	1.22
1	.12	.06	Grozelle	......	.12	.....	.....	.....
1	.03	.01	Harker	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
.	.39	.31	Harvey	......	.39	.....	.....	.....
1	.08½	.07½	Hayden	......	.08	.....	.....	.....
.	.30	.28	Helliwell	......	.28	.....	.....	.....
1	.05	.00½	Hilltop	64,068	.01¾	.02	.01¾	.02
5	8.70	5.70	Hollinger	4,665	5.95	6.15	5.75	6.15
1	.40	.20	Howey Gold	21,150	.34	.35	.33	.34
No	6.30	3.25	Hudson Bay	1,775	3.75	3.75	3.30	3.30
No	.40	.30	Huronian	80	.31	.30	.30	.30
No	20.50	9.50	Int. Nickel	22,101	12.12	12.25	11.00	11.00
1	.03	.00½	Jackson M.	1,000	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	.34	.23	Keeley	100	.25	.23	.23	.23
1	.04½	.00½	Keora M.	3,500	.01	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.65	.27½	Kirk. Hud. Bay	2,650	.55	.58	.55	.56
1	.03	.01	Kirk. Hunton	64,000	.01½	.02½	.01	.02
1	.93	.54	Kirkland Lake	31,525	.65	.70	.64	.67
1	.08	.01	Kirk. Premier	10,224	.04½	.04	.03	.04
1	.25	.05½	Kirk. Townsite	26,600	.20	.19	.14½	.16
20c	.02½	.00½	Koot. Florence	......	.00¾	.....	.....	.....
1	.02	.00¾	La Rose	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
1	.69	.38	Lakeland	1,700	.47½	.47½	.47½	.47½
1	28.50	23.50	Lake Shore	2,747	27.00	27.25	26.95	27.25
1	.02	.00½	Laval	......	.00¾	.....	.....	.....
1	.04	.01½	Lebel Oro	3,500	.02½	.04	.03½	.03½
No	.35	.35	Locarno	......	.35	.....	.....	.....
1	.55	.10	Macassa	28,400	.43	.47	.40	.42
1	.12	.02	Malartic	3,600	.03	.04	.03	.03
No	.15	.06	Mandy	......	.11	.....	.....	.....
No	.06	.01½	Manitoba Basin	......	.01¾	.....	.....	.....
1	.55	.20	McKinley	200	.40	.35	.35	.35
5	26.50	20.00	McIntyre	4,667	21.85	22.25	21.15	22.00
No	.33	.08	McLeod River	126,504	.17½	.25	.17	.24
1	.04	.04	McVittie	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
1	.29	.06	MacMillan	......	.06	.....	.....	.....
1	.01½	.00½	Millcrest	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
No	2.84	1.46	Mining Corp.	2,355	1.71	1.70	1.67	1.68
1	.34	.01	Moffatt Hall	752,800	.30	.34	.15	.17
1	.04	.02½	Moneta	......	.03½	.....	.....	.....
1	.00½	.00½	Mtl. Rouyn	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.63	.20	Moss	405,125	.46½	.51¼	.44½	.51¼
1	.09	.01	Murphy	16,100	.03	.03	.02½	.03
No	.07½	.02	Newbec	2,200	.03¾	.04	.03¾	.03½
1	.40	.25	Nevada	......	.25	.....	.....	.....
1	.09	.02	Night Hawk	2,500	.03	.04	.03	.03
5	1.90	.80	Nipissing	3,300	1.50	1.50	1.40	1.50
No	29.65	14.00	Noranda	19,772	19.50	19.60	18.20	18.35
1	.50	.25	Nor. Canada	......	.27	.....	.....	.....
No	.03	.00½	Old Colony	7,000	.01	.01	.00½	.00½
1	.01	.00½	Ophir	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.10½	.02½	Oriole	......	.03	.....	.....	.....
1	.21	.07	Osisko	1,500	.09½	.10	.08½	.08½
1	.25	.23	Parkhill	......	.23	.....	.....	.....
1	.15	.14	Patricia Dent	......	.14½	.....	.....	.....
1	.04	.01½	Pawnee Kirk	6,300	.02¾	.03	.02½	.02½
No	1.61	.60	Pend. Ore	600	.70	.70	.70	.70
1	.04½	.01	Pete. Cobalt	5,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
.	.19½	.19	Phoenix M.	2,600	.19	.21	.18½	.21
1	.01½	.00½	Picard	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.12	.07	Pioneer	500	.09	.09	.09	.09
1	.02½	.00½	Porc. Crown	3,000	.00½	.01	.00¾	.01
1	.02	.00½	Potter Doal	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.45	.30	Powell Ryn.	......	.30	.....	.....	.....
1	.99	.45	Premier Gold	6,800	.50	.55	.45	.45
1	.02½	.00½	Preston E. Dome	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
No	.25	.07	Quemont	......	.08	.....	.....	.....
1	.06	.00½	Ribago	37,000	.05	.05½	.04	.04
1	.34	.24	Rich. Rock	......	.33	.....	.....	.....
1	.15	.02	Ritchie	19,000	.03½	.04	.03½	.03½
1	.04	.00¾	R. Montbray	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.05	.04	Rubec	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
No	.25	.10	San Antonio	8,050	.14	.14	.12	.12
1	.21	.10	Seven Troughs	500	.10	.10	.10	.10
1	1.25	.49	Sherritt Gordon	3,536	.60	.60	.56	.60
1	.57	.36	Siscoe	41,125	.55½	.57	.55	.55½
1	.18	.02	South Keora	2,000	.03	.03	.02¾	.02¾
No	.05	.01½	Stadacona	18,500	.02	.02	.01½	.02
1	.20	.03½	St. Anthony	2,500	.09	.08	.08	.08
No	.82	.35	Sudbury Basin	500	.50	.45	.45	.45
1	.03	.01	Sudbury Contact	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
1	.03½	.00½	Sudbury Mines	6,000	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
No	.04½	.01	Sudbury Nickel	......	.03	.....	.....	.....
1	.19	.09	Sullivan	1,000	.10	.10	.10	.10
1	1.14	.48	Sylvanite	26,150	.80	.82	.75	.75
1	.20½	.04	Tashota	15,200	.16½	.16	.13	.14
1	8.65	6.00	Teck Hughes	7,250	6.35	6.40	6.15	6.25
1	.10½	.01	Telluride	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
1	.01½	.01	Temiskaming	1,000	.01½	.01	.01	.01
1	.06½	.02	Thom. Cad'c.	1,500	.02½	.04	.03½	.04
1	.02½	.00½	Tough Oakes	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.63	.17	Towagmac	1,400	.35	.35	.30	.33
No	2.65	1.00	Treadwell	......	1.60	.....	.....	.....
No	2.85	2.40	Tri-Metals	......	2.85	.....	.....	.....
1	.15	.04½	United Kirk.	2,500	.09½	.09	.08½	.08½
1	.03	.01	Vacuum Gas	500	.01½	.02	.02	.02
No	.86	.35½	Ventures	34,400	.67	.66	.55	.57
1	.15	.01½	Vickers	5,000	.07	.08	.07	.08
1	1.22	.67	Vipond	8,660	.69½	.71	.69	.69
No	2.00	.90	Waite Ackerman	......	1.00	.....	.....	.....
1	.02½	.01	West Tree	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.27	.03¾	White Lake	6,500	.07	.07	.07	.07
1	.06	.02	Wiltsey	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
No	.01½	.00½	Windfall Rain	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
.	.13	.03½	Wood Kirk	1,500	.05	.08½	.05	.08½
No	3.25	1.85	Wright-Har	25,860	3.14	3.16	3.03	3.08
			WESTERN OIL STOCKS					
1	.30	.13½	Acme	17,200	.19	.18½	.16¾	.18
No	.50	.50	Advance	......	.50	.....	.....	.....
1	.37½	.05	Alta. Pacific	2,500	.07½	.08	.07½	.07½
1	.08	.07	Amalgamated	......	.08	.....	.....	.....
No	.25	.04	Associated	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
1	1.89	1.10	Ajax	4,200	1.25	1.25	1.15	1.20
No	.12	.02	Baltac	538	.02	.02	.02	.02
1	.07	.02	Black Diamond	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
1	.36	.05	Brit. Dominion	100	.06	.07	.07	.07
1	.32	.04	Calmont	3,950	.05	.05	.04	.05
No	.82	.23	Calgary & Ed.	800	.25	.25	.24	.24
1	.47	.08	Comm. Pete	300	.10	.09	.09	.09
No	.60	.15	Dalhousie	550	.19	.16	.15½	.16
No	.08	.01½	Devenish	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
No	.12	.01½	Dome Oil	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
No	.69	.08½	East Crest	3,310	.11	.12	.09	.10
1	.05	.00½	Fabyan Pete	......	.00¾	.....	.....	.....
No	.60	.14	Foothills	......	.15	.....	.....	.....
No	.18½	.02	Freehold	500	.03½	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.02	.00½	Great West	......	.00¾	.....	.....	.....
No	.17	.03	Hargal	200	.05	.04	.04	.04
No	.10	.03½	Herron Pete	......	.03½	.....	.....	.....
No	.07½	.02	High Sarcee	12,900	.02½	.03	.03	.03
No	2.00	.40	Home	950	.40	.42	.40	.40
No	.22	.00½	Homestead	......	.02½	.....	.....	.....
1	1.70	.55½	Homest'd O. & G.	2,950	.70	.65	.55½	.55½
1	.08¾	.00½	Ill. Alberta	1,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
No	.70	.10½	Lowery	......	.18	.....	.....	.....
1	.05	.00½	Madison	1,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.85	.17	Mayland	500	.20	.17	.17	.17
No	.11	.02½	McD. Segur Ex.	......	.03	.....	.....	.....
1	.29	.01½	McD. Segur N.	50	.02	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.72½	.25	McLeod	416	.32	.30	.30	.30
No	.39	.07½	Mercury	11,425	.10	.09½	.08½	.09
No	.20	.06	Merland	500	.06	.06	.06	.06
No	.38	.08	Mill City Pete	300	.12	.08	.08	.08
1	.49	.11	Model	500	.13	.11½	.11½	.11½
1	.18	.02	Monalta	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
1	.31	.07	Moose M.	......	.07	.....	.....	.....
1	.04	.00½	New Federal	750	.00¾	.01	.01	.01
No	.56	.15	Nordon	38,250	.25	.26	.19	.21
No	.11	.02¾	Oil Selection	68,300	.07	.07½	.06	.06½
No	.28	.03½	Okalta	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
100	27.00	8.00	Do., Pref.	8	8.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
No	.22	.05	Olga Gas & Oil	3,000	.13½	.13½	.12	.12½
1	.37½	.18½	Petrol	......	.19	.....	.....	.....
No	.28	.02	Penn. Pete	108,000	.03½	.04½	.03	.03½
No	.25	.05	Ranchmen's	......	.08	.....	.....	.....
1	.05	.01½	Regent	350	.01½	.02	.02	.02
No	.13	.01½	Richfield	1,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	17.75	5.50	Royalite	80	7.00	6.50	6.25	6.25
1	.82	.25	Sarnia Oil	1,000	.30	.25	.25	.25
1	.06½	.01	Signal Hill	1,000	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
No	.27	.10	So. West Pete	......	.10	.....	.....	.....
1	.60	.12	Spooner	470	.13	.14	.12	.14
No	.19	.04½	Sterling Pacific	......	.05	.....	.....	.....
.	.15	.15	Turner Basin	......	.15	.....	.....	.....
1	.16	.05	Turner Valley	25	.05	.05	.05	.05
No	.31	.06	United	1,340	.07	.06½	.06	.06
1	.15½	.08	Vulcan	......	.08	.....	.....	.....
No	.05	.00½	Wainwell	5,500	.01	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
1	.28	.08	Waite Valley	......	.08½	.....	.....	.....
			VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE (Transaction for Week to September 9)					
25c	.01	.00½	Bayview	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
20c	.07	.01	Beaver Silver	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
25c	.02½	.00½	Bluebird	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
25c	.70	.40	B. C. Silver	......	.40	.....	.....	.....
25c	.02	.00½	Cork Province	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.25	.10	Cotton Belt	3,100	.22	.25	.20	.21
1	.04	.02	Dunwell	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
1	.10	.04	Duthie	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
1	.90	.40	George Copper	......	.40	.....	.....	.....
59c	.05	.01	Geo. Enterprise	5,000	.01	.02	.02	.02
1	.05	.01½	Georgia River	86,000	.03	.04	.03	.04
50c	.02½	.02½	Glacier	......	.02½	.....	.....	.....
10c	.01	.01	Gladstone	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.45	.18	Golconda	......	.21½	.....	.....	.....
50c	.07½	.03	Grandview	......	.05	.....	.....	.....
No	27.50	17.50	Howe Sound	......	21.25	.....	.....	.....
1	.17½	.10	Intern. Coal	4,200	.12	.12	.10	.12
1	.01½	.01	Independence	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.02	.01	Indian Mines	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.43	.24	Jack Waite	......	.32	.....	.....	.....
25c	.02	.00½	Kootenay King	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
25c	.00½	.00½	Lakeview	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
25c	.02	.00½	L. & L.	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
1	.12	.12	Los Ang. Van.	......	.12	.....	.....	.....
1	.12½	.06	Lorne Gold	35,300	.11	.11½	.10	.10
10c	.03½	.01½	Lucky Jim	400	.02	.02	.02	.02
2.50	.01	.00¾	Marmot Gold	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
50c	.01	.00½	Marmot Metals	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
25c	.00¾	.00½	Mohawk	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.25	.14	Montana Mines	......	.17	.....	.....	.....
1	.05	.01½	Morton Woosley	4,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
50c	.03½	.01	National Silver	6,000	.01½	.01	.01	.01
50c	.09¾	.03	Noble Five	1,600	.03	.04	.03	.04
50c	.12½	.03	Oregon Copper	......	.03	.....	.....	.....
1	2.70	1.23	Pioneer Gold	1,300	2.35	2.33	2.25	2.30
No	.02	.00½	Premier Border	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
50c	.09	.04	Porter Idaho	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
No	.55	.20	Reeves McDonald	500	.21	.21	.21	.21
1	.28	.11	Reno Gold	......	.27	.....	.....	.....
1	.04	.02	Rufus Argenta	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
1	.07	.04	Ruth Hope	......	.05	.....	.....	.....
1	.05½	.04	Silverado	......	.05½	.....	.....	.....
25c	.03	.00½	Silver Crest	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
50c	.05	.00¾	Snowflake	6,000	.01	.01½	.01	.01½
1	.45	.30	Sunloch	......	.30	.....	.....	.....
50c	.02	.01	Topley Rich	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
5	.20	.05	Toric	......	.05	.....	.....	.....
20c	.01	.00½	Wellington	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.05	.02	Whitewater	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
No	.03¾	.00½	Woodbine	8,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½

DIVIDEND PAYERS

	Rate	Yield		Rate	Yield
Cons. Smelters	$2.50+a	3.28	Premier	12c.	26.66
Dome Mines	$1	8.36	Pioneer, B.C.	12c.	5.00
Granby	$1	....	Royalite	50c.	....
Hollinger	65c.+5	11.38	Spooner Oils	6c.	....
Howe Sound	$2	....	Sylvanite	4c.	....
Inter. Nickel	40c.	3.63	Teck Hughes	60c.	9.60
Lake Shore	$2	7.33	United Oils	5c.	....
McIntyre	$1	4.54	Wellington Oil	5c.	....
Mercury Oil	5c.	....	Wright-Har	10+2½c.	4.05

a. Stock bonus 1 share for each 20 shares held.

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Current Events in the Banking World

FARM BOARD LOANS EXCEED SIX MILLION

Since Inception of Board in January, 1929

AIDS AGRICULTURE

Alberta Farmers Benefit to Extent of $2,700,000, Quebec and B. C. Receive Million Each

No less than $6,147,865 was advanced on loan to farmers by the Canadian Farm Loan Board during the period from January 1, 1929, to March 31, 1931, for the purpose of aiding the agricultural industry throughout the Dominion, according to the Economic Annalist for August, published by the Department of Agriculture.

The Canadian Farm Loan Board was formed in January, 1929, and consists of a commissioner, Dr. J. D. MacLean, and two members, the Dominion Minister of Finance being chairman. This board is charged with the full responsibility of administering an act "for the purpose of establishing in Canada a system of long-term mortgage credit for farmers." The Federal board functions through provincial boards, which are nominated by the provincial governments, and the functions are to provide funds and credit facilities to farmers on such terms as will enable them to legitimately develop farming operations and improve their economic condition. With a long-term amortized loan the borrower has an opportunity to repay gradually the funds borrowed out of increased revenue or savings effected by the application of the loan. He can use it to buy farm lands, livestock, seed, fertilizers or equipment, or to erect buildings or to discharge liabilities already accumulated.

Terms and Limits

No loan is made in excess of 50 per cent of the board's appraised value of land, or in excess of 20 per cent of the value of insurable improvements. No loan is advanced to any one person in excess of $10,000.

All loans are repayable on an amortization plan in equal, annual or semi-annual installments of principal and interest extending over a period of either 23 or 32 years. This means that on a 23-year plan of repayment the payment of $8.50 per annum for each $100 borrowed, not only pays the annual interest on the loan, but will by the end of the 23 years have entirely paid off and retired the principal amount of the loan.

As will be noted in the table appended the total amount of loans approved amounted to $7,563,650 and a total of $6,147,865 was distributed. The average amount of the individual loan approved was $2,209.65.

Funds of the Board

Initial capital to an amount of $5,000,000 was subscribed by the Government. For a period of three years this initial capital is free from interest, after which it draws 5 per cent per annum, and it is repayable out of the earnings of the board after providing reserves for losses.

"In addition to this source of capital the board issues capital stock in shares of one dollar each. The Federal Government is required by the Act to subscribe for capital stock to an amount equal to five per cent of the total loans made by the board and the government of each province in which the board is operating to an amount equal to five per cent of the loans made by the board in that province. Each borrower under the Act is also required to purchase shares in the Canadian Farm Loan Board to an amount equal to five per cent of the sum borrowed by him which must be paid for at the time the loan is made. The sale of stock provides working capital for the board and collateral security on borrowers' loans. All shareholders participate in any profits from the board's operations. In due time the capital stock of the borrower is retired when his loan is repaid.

Board Self-Supporting

"To provide funds for loaning purposes and in order that the Farm Loan Board may in time become self supporting, the Act provides for the issue of bonds the amount of which shall not exceed at any time twenty times the paid up capital stock subscribed by the borrowers. The bonds are secured by the mortgages on farm lands on which loans have been made to borrowers. The cost of the money thus borrowed by the board and the market which it will be able to create for its bonds, must, therefore, depend on and reflect the soundness of the board's loans to the individual farmers. During the past year the board authorized the issue of $2,000,000 of a series of Twenty-five Year 5 Per Cent Farm Loan Bonds. Of this amount $300,000 were sold to the Minister of Finance during the year.

"The interest on the board's bonds must be paid from the interest payments received from its borrowers on loans outstanding, therefore, the rate of interest for money to borrowers is regulated by the cost of the funds borrowed by the board through sale of its bonds. The margin between the cost of these borrowed funds and returns on money loaned should be sufficient to cover operation and administration costs and provide the necessary reserves against losses. Following this principle the rate of interest on loans fixed by the board at present time is six and one-half per cent per annum with a rate of seven per cent on arrears."

Loans Applied for and Distributed by Provinces. Jan. 1, 1929, to March 31, 1931.

Province:	No.	Applications $	Approved $	Paid out $
British Columbia	1,357	3,852,875	1,141,800	1,093,736
Alberta	3,978	9,697,037	3,105,600	6,715,996
Manitoba	370	1,104,935	267,900	254,475
Quebec	3,357	9,873,225	2,340,300	1,451,231
New Brunswick	760	1,330,594	476,250	428,957
Nova Scotia	382	807,600	231,800	203,468
Total	10,199	26,666,266	7,563,650	6,147,865

Note:—Of the 10,199 applications received, 3,423 were approved, the ratio of about one to three applying approximately to the various provinces

Soviet Banking System On Cross-Entry Basis

Banks Only Function to Administer State Capitalism Pending a Cashless Utopia

Among all the changes that have swept over Soviet Russia in the past two years, none is more significant perhaps than the unified financial scheme. The entire Five-Year Plan, involving the industrial and agricultural development of the country, depends finally on the financial support which the nation, through the government, is able to supply. This system of state capitalism now prevailing has necessitated the institution of elaborate financial machinery to enable the larger portion, approximately 65 per cent, of the entire national revenue to be distributed in accordance with the fundamental design of the plant.

In both the collection and distribution of the national funds the banks in the Soviet Union play a leading rôle, in spite of the fact that communism does not admit the necessity of such symbols of capitalism. Soviet financial authorities, however, soon found that such institutions were very necessary during the period of transition, and on January 1, 1930, when the state budget, based on the model of "capitalist" countries modified to suit the requirements of the Soviet system, was replaced by a "financial plan" such as was required by the conditions in Russia under the Soviets, there were six central banks in active operation, all founded and managed by the government. These were the State Bank, which had the sole right to issue bank notes, the Long-Term Credit Bank, the Bank of Foreign Trade, the All-Russian Co-operative Bank, the Central Agricultural Bank, and the Central Municipal and Housing Bank.

The policy of "collective" agriculture adopted by the government, however, raised new financial problems, and the Central Agricultural Bank had to be reorganized and all republican and district agricultural banks were made branches of the central institution, which was then called the Federal Co-operative and Collective Farm Bank.

Some reorganization has also taken place in the other federal banks, notably in the State Bank, whose functions as the chief short-term credit bank in the Soviet Union were extended into foreign trade with the result that in this special field it has largely usurped the functions of the special bank mentioned above. Generally speaking, all the banks have greatly increased their business,, although the figures for deposits and current accounts, according to a statement made in the American Bankers' Association Journal, stood at 1,586,000,000 rubles on October 1, 1930, as against 3,102,000,000 rubles on January 1 of that year. The explanation given for this phenomenon lies in the "credit reform" scheme by which an important change in the operation of Soviet banks was made in the past.

Regarding the national economic organization as a huge corporation, producing, growing, transporting, buying and selling everything, it is apparent that the machinery to carry out all these functions according to a single plan and under one head, must be extremely complicated. The Soviet Government has set up its agencies to handle all the above operations, such as the Supreme Economic Council for industry, the Commissariats for Transport, Ways and Communications, Agriculture, etc. But there must still be a medium of exchange, by which the value of all operations and transactions can be measured, and settlements made between parts of the huge machine. While money is still in use in the Soviet Union, this medium is used for the purpose; but it is gradually being replaced, or rather eliminated, by the use of bookkeeping entries. The State Bank is transformed by the credit reform, into "a general State accounting apparatus for production and distribution." All the industries, all the Commissariats that both spend and earn money, all agriculture, in a word, all transactions that involves an exchange of commodities or services between two government agencies must clear that operation through a bank, the one best suited for the purpose being used.

It is obvious that since the banks are thus mere instruments for recording transactions, there is less necessity for the carrying of large balances in the bank, except to start the manufacturing process for which the crediting of a minimum sum to the factory or producing unit would be needed. This would take the form of a loan by the bank to the factory, and at the end of the year that factory's account should consist merely of a fraction of the loan, the deposit having been increased by credit entries as sales were made. In theory, at the end of the accounting period the loan should have been repaid and the factory's balance sheet should consist of profits only, less what had been spent or set aside for taxes, amortization, and so forth. Wages would have been paid into the workers' savings accounts, on which they could draw as needed. All expenses would have been met by transfer in the bank's books, and all receipts would have been deposited, usually as mere drafts on the selling organization.

It is only necessary to visualize such a process covering all imaginable kinds of transactions to realize the principle upon which the banks in Soviet Russia now operate. Through the bank, furthermore, the activities of every industry or unit of production or operation, may be watched and governed.

Unique Record Bank Pioneer of Edmonton

By Staff Editor

EDMONTON.—G. R. F. Kirkpatrick, manager of the Imperial Bank of this city, set what is believed to be a new record in Canadian banking last week when he celebrated the fortieth anniversary of his arrival in this city to open the first branch of the bank he now represents.

G.R.F. Kirkpatrick

Thus for forty years Mr. Kirkpatrick has been manager of the same branch and also holds the distinction of being Edmonton's pioneer banker, antedating the next bank, the Union, now merged with the Royal, by several years. It was on August 31, 1891 that he arrived to open the local branch of the Imperial, the actual date of opening being September 4 of that year.

Born at Toronto on August 30, 1868, Mr. Kirkpatrick was educated at Upper Canada College, Toronto.

After some preliminary business experience, he entered the service of the Imperial Bank at Toronto on February 15, 1886, and after two years there was moved to Winnipeg. In 1889 he was transferred to Brandon and later in the same year to Calgary. In 1891 he came here and has been here ever since.

In 1892 he was appointed treasurer of the town of Edmonton—the first to hold the post.

He is also the oldest living past-president of the Board of Trade, having held the post in 1896.

Business Insurance Plans Serve Manifold Purposes

A concise survey of the ways in which insurance can serve business interests was the object of an interesting address given recently by G. Raymond Smith, C.L.U., of Halifax, before a meeting of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nova Scotia.

Business insurance, Mr. Smith said, differs from domestic or personal insurance only in its purpose, the same policy forms being used in both cases, and the one indirectly embraces the other, since the preservation of a business entails the welfare of the employer's home and probably also the homes of those who work for him. This is evidenced by the familiar effects of commercial failure.

Important Functions

The first function of business insurance is indemnity against loss; the second function is that it may create and will in any event promote and strengthen credit, a most vital element in business. It further provides a separate source of borrowing power, which in itself furnishes additional confidence. If a high degree of credit is maintained less actual capital is necessary for the conduct of business. The late president of Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency had declared:

"It is practically beyond question that life insurance strengthens the credit of concerns adopting it. The increased confidence which it establishes is recognized in the mercantile community and this is reflected through our reports."

In some cases loans are taken on the policies, in others the banks extend credit on the strength of the policies as collateral, and in others the creditors themselves, instead of issuing judgment, extend further credit, because they believe in the business, and know that if the proprietor should not live to pay the firm's obligation they would be paid anyway.

Partnership Insurance

The purposes of partnership insurance are ordinarily limited to providing indemnity for the loss entailed by death, to the enhancement of credit and to the creation of a sinking fund to meet depreciation or facilitate extension of operations. The chief consequences of the death of a partner are: loss of valuable services, demand by deceased's estate for cash settlement of his interest, and curtailment of credit.

Business insurance for close corporations is sometimes referred to as "stock insurance" in that the primary purpose is to provide means whereby the holding of a deceased stockholder may be absorbed by the surviving major stockholders, enabling full control to be retained by the latter.

In the case of sole-proprietorship the need for adequate insurance is marked. The business is suddenly deprived of its intelligence and direction and suffers an even greater loss than a corporation upon the death of an officer. Creditors file their claims, press for settlement, and under a forced sale the assets of the business are greatly reduced.

Other obvious uses touched upon by Mr. Smith included the retirement of a mortgage of the paying off a bond issue; the replacement of equipment or provision of an expansion fund at a given date or on prior death of one of the insured; to retire members of a firm at a given age; to provide succession duties in order to conserve the estate, the most liquid assets of which would otherwise have to be sacrificed for this purpose; to provide equitable distribution of an estate; and to protect the endorsers of the firm's paper.

Weekly Bank Clearings

Eastern Cities

	Sept. 11, 1930	Sept. 10, 1931
Halifax	$ 3,862,377	$ 2,780,237
Saint John	2,541,755	2,019,226
Sherbrooke	803,868	664,922
Quebec	6,921,714	4,180,431
Ottawa	6,898,070	4,947,023
Peterboro'	1,211,490	610,163
Toronto	117,157.342	69,639,890
Hamilton	5,481,974	3,955,404
Brantford	953,888	653,214
London	2,917,217	2,019,642
Chatham	590,020	361,523
Windsor	3,441,588	1,963,979
Sarnia	667,203	388,965
Sudbury	1,094,062	573,367
Moncton	1,146,742	671,713
Montreal	113,430,000	73,590,622
Kingston	919,541	634,234
Kitchener	1,149,764	663,781

Western Cities

	Sept. 11, 1930	Sept. 10, 1931
Fort William	$ 854,190	$ 675.036
Winnipeg	53,919,459	29,919,632
Brandon	436,476	350,653
Regina	5,307,235	3,215,574
Moose Jaw	991,646	525,489
Saskatoon	2,424,249	1,344,049
Prince Albert	411,206	299,923
Edmonton	5,489,976	3,405,699
Calgary	8,376,113	4,236,324
Medicine Hat	371,055	285,322
Lethbridge	603,295	308,102
Vancouver	17,987,899	12,329,741
N. Westminster	757,807	757,807

Metropolitan Loses Vice-President Fiske

Archibald F. C. Fiske, second vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., died suddenly in Paris on September 7. The elder son of a former president of the company, Mr. Fiske was well-known in Canadian life insurance circles having been in charge of the Canadian head office of the Metropolitan Life in Ottawa from its inception in 1924 until 1927. He was appointed second vice-president in charge of Division No. 1, which embraces half the territories of the company, in Jan., 1928.

Mr. Fiske's death follows closely on that of L. K. Frankel, Ph.D., another vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Company, and one of the most outstanding insurance figures on this continent.

BRITISH CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE · MARINE · AUTOMOBILE · ACCIDENT · SICKNESS · BURGLARY · GUARANTEE
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1912

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The Royal Bank of Canada

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Vice-Presidents:
W. S. MORDEN, K.C. JOHN J. GIBSON and Gen. Mgr.
Secretary: E. W. McNEILL

Insurance for Buyer and Seller

CHAMBER MAKES FIRE PREVENTION AWARDS FOR 1930

Four Communities Win Shields in First Annual Competition

By Staff Editor

REGINA.—Hamilton, Oshawa, Kenora and Kentville, N.S., are winners in the first annual fire prevention contest sponsored by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, according to results announced at the sixth annual convention held here last week. Eleven member boards and chambers in seven provinces, participated.

This national programme was undertaken due to the realization of the large amount of preventable fire loss throughout Canada and to obtain the co-operation of business men through their active participation and membership in a national effort to reduce these losses through the appointment of local committees and through increased attention to fire safety. Shields will be awarded the organizations in the four communities mentioned above as winning the 1930 award.

Population Basis

Awards were made on the basis of four population categories namely: cities over 50,000; between 15,000 and 50,000; towns and cities from 5,000 to 15,000 and those under 5,000. Entries were as follows:

Class I—Hamilton, Ont.; Vancouver, B.C.; Quebec, P.Q. and Winnipeg, Man.

Class II—Oshawa, Ont.; Victoria, B.C.; Glace Bay, N.S.

Class III—Kenora, Ont.; Medicine Hat, Alta.

Class IV—Unity, Sask.; Kentville, N.S.

Confederation Life Assoc. Absorbs Com. Travellers

Confederation Life Association shareholders have unanimously approved the proposal of the directors to take over the entire business of Commercial Travellers' Mutual Insurance Society.

Under the agreement, the Confederation Life Association assumes all the liabilities and acquires all the assets of the Commercial Travellers' Society, the invested funds of which amounted to $434,373 as at December 31 last.

Members of the Commercial Travellers' Society, numbering approximately 1,250 and insured for a total of $2,250,000, are guaranteed by the Confederation Life Association against any increase in rate at any time in the future, and no change will be made in the automatic premium loan provisions in policies.

Provincial superintendents of insurance and representatives of the life companies who were in attendance at the fourteenth annual conference of the Association of Superintendents were entertained by C. C. Ferguson, general manager of the Great-West Life Assurance Co., at a luncheon at the Manitoba Club on September 10.

Nine Canadians Millionaire Insurers

Among the 391 millionaires on the American continent who place a total value on their lives of more than $1,000,000 are included nine Canadians whose lives are covered by insurance policies amounting to $12,850,000.

The Canadians are: Harry C. Hatch, Toronto, insured personally and in business for $1,400,000; Fred H. Deacon, Toronto, insured for $1,250,000, personally and in business; P. P. Cowans, Montreal, insured personally for $2,500,000; F. W. Leiskow, Winnipeg, personal and business, $1,250,000; Dr. I. H. Leggett, Ottawa, insured personally, $1,250,000; C. J. Booth, Ottawa, insured for $1,200,000; C. L. Burton, Toronto, $1,000,000; W. R. Bawlf, Winnipeg, insured for $1,000,000, business and personal; Geo. T. Fulford, Brockville, and J. W. McConnell, Montreal, personal insurance of $1,000,000.

Saskatchewan Auto Fire Loss Causes Worry

Saskatchewan automobile fire losses amount to $69 for every $100 collected in fire insurance premiums, Hon. J. F. Bryant, Minister of Public Works told delegates at a meeting recently held under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Fire Chiefs' Association. The corresponding loss in Alberta and Manitoba was $73 and $40 respectively.

Finance corporations suffered higher losses on automobiles sold on time, the speaker said, the loss ratio of one prominent Saskatchewan corporation in 1930 amounting to $147 for every $100 in premiums. Many owners, unable to meet payments on their car, rather than have the car repossessed, thus forfeiting the payments already made, have deliberatly burned it to get the fire insurance money, he said. The big increase of fire losses, generally, in the first half of 1931, have become a matter of serious concern to the Government, these being estimated at $2,311,262 as compared with $1,918,157 for the same period in 1930.

Mutual Relief July Business

New business issued and revived by the Mutual Life Insurance Co. during July amounted to $354,310, bringing the total insurance in force as at July 31, 1931, up to $22,005,359. Death claims paid during the month totalled $22,215, and mortuary dividends amounting to $112.55 were paid.

AD. CONFERENCE TO MEET IN TORONTO

Insurance Advertisers of Continent Announce First Canadian Meet

For the first time in the eight or nine years of its existence the Insurance Advertising Conference is this year holding its annual meeting in Canada, at Toronto, October 5-7 inclusive.

The conference is an organization, whose membership comprises those in charge of the advertising and publicity work of over two hundred and fifty life, fire, casualty and surety companies.

The first morning will be devoted to a general session of the life, casualty, fire and surety groups meeting together. An address will be made by the Hon. Hanford MacNider, the United States minister to Canada and one by George Harris of the Sun Life.

On Oct. 6 a general session will be held when the announcement of the prize winners and presentation of trophies and awards in connection with the exhibit of advertising material produced by member companies, will take place.

THE CANADA NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
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Toronto Office: 205 Brock Building
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President, J. B. Coyne, K.C., Winnipeg, Man.
1st Vice-President, T. S. McPherson, Victoria, B.C.
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Total Assets over 3,000,000.00
Agents required in Ontario.
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Head Office—Wawanesa, Man.

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ALL POLICIES NON-ASSESSABLE
Paying Dividends ranging from 25% to 40%
BRANCH OFFICES:
Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal, Quebec City, Saint John, Halifax and Charlottetown

Strength-Stability-Service
Assurances In Force (Dec. 31, 1930)..$492,833,318
Assets $116,662,059
Surplus Funds and Contingency Reserves $12,468,009
A Purely Mutual Company
Every dollar of surplus earnings belongs to policy holders and is either actually paid or allotted as cash dividends or held in trust for future distribution.
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The Mutual Life of Canada
Established 1869
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THE Western Empire Life Assurance Company
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CALGARY VANCOUVER

BRIGHT SPOTS
Assets Over $10,000,000.00

Cash Income for the first seven months of this year *exceeds* that of the same period last year.

Policyholders are realizing the value of insurance. They are arranging for increased amounts.

Investigate; satisfy yourself that a Monarch Life Policy provides protection and . . . a safeguarded investment.

The MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG.

1871 Sixty Years' Security and Stability 1931

From Blue PACIFIC...

to PICCADILLY ..The Heart of London

IN 1871, within the two-room head office of the Confederation Life Association, the first board of directors held their weekly meetings and discussed their plans . . . and, ambitious, far-seeing men though they were, it is doubtful if one of them, in those early days, could have predicted the great future of the Association.

Yet since that time, sound business principles, stimulating leadership and a program of continual expansion have carried the good name Confederation Life into every corner of the country of its birth, as well as into distant lands.

TODAY the Confederation Life Association is established in Canada, Great Britain, Newfoundland, British West Indies, Cuba and Central America, as well as in New York State. And the careful forethought that preceded the Association's development during the past 60 years, will preface every expansion in the future.

1931 Commemorates the 60th Anniversary of the Founding of the Confederation Life Association

Confederation Life Association
Head Office Toronto

TORONTO CITY & SUBURBAN DIVISION
129-133 Confederation Life Building, Toronto

TORONTO—YONGE & RICHMOND DIVISION
218-219 Confederation Life Building, Toronto

1871 Sixty Years' Security and Stability 1931

Canadian Pulp and Paper Industry

SHAREHOLDERS OF CANADA PAPER CANCEL LEASES

Lessees Will be Relieved of Obligations

DEBTS ARE WAIVED

St. Maurice and Howard Smith No Longer Liable for Guarantees

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Preferred shareholders of Canada Paper Co. have approved cancellation of the lease of the business to St. Maurice Valley Corp. and the sub-lease thereof to Howard Smith Paper Mills. The result of this in brief is that both lessees are relieved of obligations in respect of guarantee of Canada Paper bond interest and preferred dividends while arrangements have been made to relieve Canada Paper of indebtedness incurred from advances made to it by both St. Maurice and Howard Smith.

By their approval of cancellation of the leases, Canada Paper preferred shareholders have cleared up a complicated situation. Howard Smith, St. Maurice Valley and indirectly Canada Power and Paper Corp., and Consolidated Paper Corp. are affected by the decision. It is necessary to go back some years to understand the effects of the cancellation of leases.

Leased Canada Paper

In 1926, St. Maurice Valley Corp. leased the property of Canada Paper Co. and in return guaranteed interest charges and preferred dividends on the latter company's securities. When Canada Power and Paper was formed it was thought that products of Canada Paper could better be handled by a company in the fine paper field, rather than set up special machinery for distribution, so arrangements were made to dispose of Canada Paper to Howard Smith Paper Mills. This was done by giving the 20,000 shares of Canada Paper common stock to Howard Smith in exchange for a similar number of the latter company's shares. At the same time Howard Smith became sub-lessee of the property, though Canada Power and Paper, through St. Maurice, was still jointly responsible for the carrying out of the original terms of the lease as the original lessee.

Made Large Advances

St. Maurice had found it necessary to make substantial advances to Canada Paper amounting to $2,053,499, while Howard Smith also advanced $358,683 at a later date making a total of $2,412,183. On June 1, 1929, some of this indebtedness to St. Maurice was converted into 20-year serial income debentures dated from June, 1932, which would rank junior to the bonds and preferred stock of Canada Paper. The total amount funded was $1,665,855.

Then differences arose between Howard Smith and St. Maurice regarding the obligations in connection with the lease. Pending a settlement, the preferred dividend on Canada Paper was deferred in March, 1931. Canada Paper itself, it is understood, was not able to pay dividends out of earnings; in view of developments surrounding Canada Power and Paper Corp. and St. Maurice, the lessee was in no position to fulfill its obligations. The liability therefore devolved on Howard Smith.

Shareholders' Aid Sought

As long as the pro terms of the lease were in force, there was no apparent solution to the problem. Accordingly preferred shareholders were asked and have approved cancellation of the lease which automatically carries with it cancellation of liabilities devolving on lessee and sub-lessee. The implementation of the preferred shareholders' decision also hinged on the successful completion of the reorganization of Canada Power and Paper Corp., an occurrence which is going forward successfully.

Further obstacles have been eliminated. In return for relieving St. Maurice of its guarantee, Canada Paper is allowed to waive its indebtedness to that company, including the income debentures, while its debt to Howard Smith has also been cancelled.

However, Canada Paper has coming to it amounts totalling not more than $397,107 from Canada Power and Paper Corp. under the provisions of the agreement in respect of kraft paper manufactured by the latter. These amounts will now be credited to Canada Power as a consideration for cancelling its advances made to Canada Paper.

At the same time Howard Smith assumes responsibility for the amounts when they come due and will pay such sums to Canada Paper on or before the date when they become due.

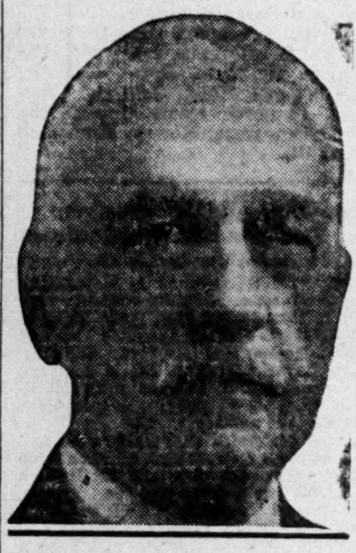
In this way the situation has been cleared up. Canada Paper will be cleared of its indebtedness to St. Maurice and Howard Smith. It will have a substantial working capital, it is understood, and future bond interest and preferred dividends will depend on earnings of the company itself. The old lessee and sub-lessee are cleared of their obligation; Howard Smith retains control of Canada Paper through common stock ownership.

Add Mewburn To New Board Consol. Paper

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Major-General Hon. S. C. Mewburn has been selected by the Securities Protective Committee of Canada Power and Paper Corp. as the sixth of the "annual directors" of Consolidated Paper Corp. Hitherto only five names had been recommended; it will be recalled that it was previously stated the sixth would be an executive of the Bank of Montreal.

General Mewburn is vice-president of the Bank of Montreal. He is also a director of the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, Canadian Dredge, Dominion Power and Transmission Co., Royal Trust Co., Hamilton Bridge Co., Lake Superior Corp., Canada Northern Power Corp., Steel Co. of Canada, Tucketts Tobacco Co., and the Mutual Life Assurance Co.



HON. S. C. MEWBURN

There have now been named fifteen persons as directors of Consolidated Paper Corp. The Protective Committee selected nine who will serve for five years. The other six, to be elected at the first shareholders' meeting, will be elected annually.

NO CHANGE MADE IN ORIGINAL OFFER BELGO PREFERRED

Protective Committee Fails to Find Grounds for Contentions

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—There will be no change in the original offer made by the Securities Protective Committee to preferred shareholders of Belgo-Canadian Paper Co. The latter body made representations to the Committee seeking better terms than those awarded under the Dunning plan; after carefully reviewing the facts relevant to the contentions made, the Committee concluded that there was nothing which would warrant it in proposing to the other security holders any modification or alteration of the plan as announced.

The original offer made to preferred shareholders of Belgo was three shares of Consolidated Paper Corp. for each preferred share of Belgo-Canadian Paper. Belgo preferred shareholders, however, were not satisfied with this, and a special committee appointed by them estimated that one share of the preferred was worth $60 of new bonds and five new common shares of Consolidated Paper Corp.

Opposition Disappears

With the Belgo matter cleared up, the last of the opposition to the Dunning plan has disappeared. For a time Belgo security holders provided a considerable thorn in the side of the Protective Committee for they were repeatedly urged by the late president, Hubert Biermans, to withhold from depositing their bonds and stocks with the Committee. This opposition has now faded away and it is understood that Mr. Biermans has deposited his Belgo bonds for exchange under the plan. Belgo bondholders are offered $125 of new bonds and one new common share in exchange for $100 of their holdings.

Under the Dunning plan, therefore, the $8,240,500 of Belgo-Canadian Paper Co. 6 per cent first mortgage bonds will be exchanged for $10,300,625 of the new income bonds and 82,405 common shares of Consolidated Paper Corp., the $5,000,000 of preferred will be exchanged for 150,000 shares of the new common stock.

PULP PRODUCTION CONTINUES UNDER MARK SET IN 1930

Both Canada and States Record Decline in Output

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL — Total production of groundwood pulp in the United States and Canada in July was 182,731 tons compared with 210,981 tons in July, 1930. Of this year's July total, Canada produced 116,308 tons and the United States, 66,428 tons, both totals showing declines from last year.

For the first seven months combined production was lower by about 274,000 tons at 1,328,449 tons. Of this, Canadian production was 798,015 tons and the United States, 540,434 tons.

Cumulative Stocks Down

Up to July 31 of this year, groundwood stock in the United States and Canada decreased by some 27,000 tons to 84,232 tons. United States stock was off 26,000 tons at 67,584 while Canadian supplies showed a decline of less than 2,000 tons at 16,648 tons.

Sulphite production in July amounted to 58,525 tons for Canada and the United States combined, a decrease of 20,000 tons. For the first seven months of the year total production dropped from 603,612 tons to 435,865 tons.

Sulphite stock at the end of July was lower by 8,000 tons at 10,512. Of this total, the United States had 6,124 tons and Canada 4,388 tons.

PAPER IMPORTS INTO STATES DROP

Receipts from Sources Other Than Canada Register Gain

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Imports of newsprint into the United States from countries other than Canada and Newfoundland, showed an increase in the first seven months of this year as compared with 1930; imports from Canada, however, showed a decline. Overseas imports to the end of July were 89,122 tons compared with 78,753 tons while Newfoundland supplied 82,519 tons, an increase of nearly 2,000 tons.

Imports from Canada in the same period were 1,053,737 tons against 1,174,729 tons in the first seven months of 1930. Total imports of newsprint into the United States in the first seven months of this year were 1,225,378 tons, a decrease of about 109 tons from the same period in 1930.

Germany Sets Mark

Germany showed the most notable gain in overseas shipments, exporting 12,592 tons to the United States in the first seven months against 7,135 tons in the same period in 1930.

In July this year the United States imported 173,457 tons of newsprint compared with 193,595 in 1930. Canada supplied 140,425 tons of the July, 1931, total.

Canada Northern Power Records Higher Output

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Production of Canada Northern Power Corp. in June was 35,297,330 kw.h. compared with 29,485,910 kw.h. in the same month last year. For the twelve months ended June 30 output was 392,533,740 kw.h. against 352,667,860 kw.h. in the preceding twelve months.

Sell More Appliances

Total merchandise of Canada Northern Power Corp. in the first six months of 1931 amounted to $70,114, compared with $58,301 in the same period in 1930. Sales in June were $14,239, an increase of $3,000 over the same month last year and a decrease of about $900 from May, 1931.

The number of customers, residential, served in June this year was 8,423 compared with 7,957 in June, 1930.

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Beaupre, Que.
Sturgeon Falls, Ont.
Espanola, Ont.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Iroquois Falls, Ont.
Smooth Rock Falls, Ont
Fort William, Ont.
Pine Falls, Manitoba
Daily Capacity 2200 Tons Newsprint
Groundwood Pulp News Sulphite Pulp
High Grade Bleached Sulphite Pulp

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Designers, Fabricators and Erectors
of every class of
Structural Steel Work
Head Office and Works:
HAMILTON - CANADA

Newsprint Mills Work 51 Per Cent in August; New Low for Industry

Production for Month 17,607 Tons Below July

MILL STOCKS LOWER

Mexican Mills Alone Show Improvement During August This Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Canadian newsprint mills operated at 51.3 per cent of capacity in August, a new low record. Operations in July were conducted at 56.8 per cent of capacity, while the figure for August, 1930, was 66.4 per cent. The low operating ratio in August is a reflection of the difficult conditions surrounding the industry, and though a seasonal decline in August was to be expected, there has never been a month when operations were undertaken at such a low rate of capacity.

Following are figures showing the rate at which Canadian newsprint mills have operated in August over the past eight years:

August	% of capacity
1924	89.8
1925	89.7
1926	97.4
1927	81.6
1928	78.0
1929	80.5
1930	66.4
1931	51.3

Lower Production Seen

Production reflected the lower rate of operations. August output was lower than in July and showed a marked drop from August, 1930. United States mills showed a similar decline and even Newfoundland, which has been reporting gains during the year, showed a reduction in August as compared with July, 1931 and August, 1930.

Following are figures covering production of Canadian mills in August and July of this year as compared with August, 1930.

	Tons
August, 1931	165,124
July, 1931	182,731
August, 1930	202,043

Eight Months Figures

For the eight months ended August 31, 1931, Canadian mills produced 1,486,823 tons of newsprint, a decrease of 13 per cent from the same period in 1930 and the lowest figure for the period since 1927. In the same eight months period of 1930, production was 1,706,562 tons and 1,766,216 tons in the same period in 1929.

Shipments at 162,303 tons in August compare with 175,350 in July and 197,870 in August 1930, while mill stocks on hand were 49,128 tons or an increase of 1,840 tons over July. At the end of August, 1930, mill stocks in Canada totalled 59,007 tons.

U. S. Production Off

In the United States, production in August was 88,344 tons against 99,548 tons in July and 101,601 tons in August 1930. Mills operated at 59.2 per cent of capacity compared with 66.7 per cent in July. Shipments in August of this year were 89,047 tons, a slight increase over production.

Mill stocks accordingly were reduced from 33,616 tons in July to 32,607 tons at the end of August, though this figure is higher than the 30,691 shown at the end of August 1930. The increase is in contrast to the Canadian situation which shows a substantial decrease in stocks on hand. Combined stocks of paper in Canadian and American mills at the end of August was 81,735 tons which was equivalent to 4.5 days' production. This is unchanged from July while combined mills stocks at the end of August, 1930 were equal to 5.2 days' production.

Output in 8 Months

Cumulative production in United States mills to the end of August totalled 783,016 tons or a decline of 12 per cent from last year. This compares with a cumulative decrease of 13 per cent in the Canadian mills, indicating that the difficulties of the two newsprint industries are much on a par.

Canada and the United States production, combined, in August was 253,468 tons and shipments were 251,350 tons, while cumulative production of both countries combined for the first eight months of the year was 2,269,839 tons. This compares with 2,596,386 tons in the corresponding period of 1930. The continental average of mill operations in August, including Newfoundland and Mexico was at the rate of 56.1 per cent.

Newfoundland Lower

In Newfoundland, August production at 24,402 tons compared with 25,631 tons in July. Output was also slightly lower than August 1930 which amounted to 24,663 tons. Newfoundland mills, however, continued to operate at the high rate of capacity of 96.4 per cent. In the previous month the mills operated at 101.2 per cent and at 103 per cent in August 1930. Cumulative figures covering production of Newfoundland newsprint in the first eight months of the year, however, show gains, totalling 194,967 tons, an increase of about 4,700 tons over the same period last year, or 2 per cent.

Mexico alone recorded an improvement in activity in August. Production in that month was 1,351 tons, a gain of about 100 tons compared with July and an output of 862 tons in August last year. Plant activity was carried on at 73.2 per cent of capacity as opposed to 68.1 per cent of capacity in July, while cumulative production to the end of August this year was 10,322 tons against 9,667 tons in a like period in 1930.

Sidney Roofing to Build New Storage Warehouse

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Tenders are being called for construction of a manufacturing storage warehouse for the Sidney Roofing and Paper Co. at Hospital Point, Victoria. The new building will measure approximately 80 by 40 feet, the roof being of the company's patent shingle material.

Sidney Roofing and Paper Co. is engaged in the production of various paper products, felts, and shingles. It also operates a branch at Vancouver.

Newsprint Exports Record Decline

MONTREAL.—Exports of newsprint from Canada in the first seven months of 1931 totalled 1,182,876 tons compared with 1,366,664 tons in the same month last year. United States absorbed 1,042,642 tons of the total, leaving exports to overseas countries at 140,234 tons.

Declines in exports to both the United States and overseas were recorded in the seven months ended July 31, 1931; an analysis of the period compared with last year follows:

	1931 Tons	1930 Tons
United Kingdom	53,286	69,520
Cuba	4,496	6,489
Jamaica	736	873
Argentina	28,678	34,007
Oth. Lat. America	7,892	2,897
South Africa	8,524	10,494
Australia	16,191	30,110
New Zealand	9,514	13,867
All other	10,917	3,158
Overseas total	140,234	171,415
U. S. A.	1,042,642	1,195,249
	1,182,876	1,366,664

Marked Slump Shown in Wabana Shipments

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Inactivity at the Wabana mines of Dominion Steel and Coal Corp. is illustrated in August shipments, which totalled 54,752 tons as compared with 266,000 tons in 1929. Shipments in August comprised three cargoes to Germany and two to Sydney.

The cumulative decline in the company's business this year has been substantial. To the end of August, 439,494 tons had been shipped since April, as compared with 839,535 tons in 1930. There has been dispatched to Germany 264,735 tons, to Sydney, 151,839 tons and 22,920 tons to the United States.

Fur Farming Continues Growth

In the year 1929, the number of fur-bearing animals killed and pelted in the fur farms of Canada rose to 47,992 from 32,989 the year before. Silver fox headed the list with 36,088 taken, as compared with 24,207 the year before. Mink also figured prominently in the list with 618 animals pelted as against 389 in 1928.

GATINEAU POWER DOMESTIC SALES UP

Increase of 16 Per Cent in Consumption for July

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Gatineau Power Co., a division of Canadian Hydro-Electric Corp. reports consumption of electric energy for lighting and appliance use in July, 1931, increased 16 per cent over that of July last year, and was the second largest month thus far this year, being exceeded only by June. For the first seven months of 1931, the increase was 13 per cent over the corresponding period of 1930.

The steady growth of domestic consumption of electricity is largely attributed to sales of electric labor saving appliances by the company's eleven retail stores, located throughout the area served.

Sell More Appliances

In July, the estimated annual consumption of energy added by the sale of electric domestic merchandise was 25 per cent over that of July last year. For the first seven months, the increase was four per cent over the same period of last year.

The latest figures available show that in the 12 months ended June 30, 1931, Gatineau Power Co.'s net earnings, before interest and reserve was $7,121,204 against $6,145,059 in the preceding twelve months.

Canadian Flour Exports Lower During August

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Exports of Canadian flour, a vital factor in operations of the milling industry, showed a further decline in August. Exports were 522,178 barrels, valued at $1,795,477, compared with 627,233 barrels valued at $3,112,837 in August, 1930.

Decreases in exports both to the United Kingdom and to other countries were recorded. Shipments to the United Kingdom at 201,130 barrels showed a drop of about 82,000 barrels, while values were almost cut in half at $708,994. Exports to other countries totalled 321,048 barrels, a decrease of about 22,000 barrels.

Greater Montreal Still Leads

The 89th volume of Lovell's Montreal Directory, now in preparation, shows a population of 1,293,092 in Greater Montreal, and of 1,127,949 in the city proper. Included in the former figure—the wider area—are the towns and municipalities of Lachine, Longueil, Montreal East, South and West, Hampstead, Mount Royal, Outremont, St. Lambert, Ville La Salle, Ville St. Laurent, Ville St. Pierre, Verdun and Westmount.

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Consulting Forestry
JAMES W. SEWALL
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PHILLIPS & BENNER
Ruttan Block, Port Arthur, Ontario

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Canada Power & Paper
Corporation
Total Daily Capacity of Plants:
2,464 Tons of Newsprint
130 Tons Pure Kraft Paper
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also producing
CARDBOARD, INSUL BOARD, WRAPPER and SULPHITE and GROUNDWOOD PULPS
SAW MILLS AT PEMBROKE, ONT., producing White Pine, Red Pine and Spruce Lumber Pickets, Laths, etc. — Annual Capacity of 25,000,000 F. B. M.
Successor and Operating Company of
Belgo-Canadian Paper Company Limited,
Shawinigan Falls, Que.
St. Maurice Paper Company Limited,
Cap de la Madeleine, Que.
Laurentide Company Limited,
Grand'Mere, Que.
Laurentide-Ottawa Company
Limited,
Pembroke, Ont.
Port Alfred Pulp and Paper
Corporation,
Port Alfred, Que.
Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd.,
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A Book of GREAT Value
THE FINANCIAL POST
SURVEY OF MINES
1931

THE mining stocks offer great attractions. The leading golds are being recommended by many conservative investment houses as first rank securities. Some of the other stocks are considered among the most promising for large appreciation.

Investors will want to consider carefully before buying—or selling where the stocks are now held. The Financial Post Survey of Mines gives the exact information which makes possible such consideration.

This is the sixth year in succession in which The Financial Post has brought out its Survey of Mines. Each preceding volume has been an accepted success. The average paid circulation over this number of years has been 7,165. It is confidently expected this year's volume will exceed the others in value.

READY FOR DELIVERY SEPTEMBER 30

The Survey of Mines is the only complete record of mining activity in Canada available in permanent form. It is a vivid compilation of facts relating not only to the industry in a broad sense, but to the various companies that together form that industry. The Financial Post Survey of Mines is a reference volume for everyone interested in the great and growing mining industry, whether as an operator, mine executive, financier or investor. It holds its place as the one authoritative reference volume on the desks of all those whose interests, either directly or indirectly, touch the mines.

This year companies will be covered in an even more complete manner than formerly; of producing companies there will be full record of production, costs, earnings and dividends, complete record of financial structure and history, also details as to personnel and directorate.

Companies under development will be fully covered with *present status of operations*, together with names of all officers and directors.

A much more complete list than ever before published of dead and dormant companies will have a place.

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Canadian Mining News

GOLD STOCKS ARE UNIQUE INVESTMENTS

As Economic Conditions Become Worse Their Position Betters

McINTYRE ANALYZED

Earnings Close to $3 Per Share Possible Next Year For Porcupine Producer

A unique position is being gained by Canada's dividend paying gold mining companies in that conversely as economic conditions become worse and worse their earning position becomes better and better.

Readers of The Financial Post are cognizant of this position, as during the past 18 months the earnings possibilities and investment opportunity of Canada's leading gold mines have been repeatedly reviewed.

While it is true that there has been substantial appreciation in the majority of the dividend paying gold stocks in the past 18 months since attention was first directed to earning possibilities of the gold stocks, changing economic conditions continue to improve their position. The stocks were selling previously on a basis that discounted development programmes since executed. This expansion has resulted in higher earnings, and still higher earnings are promised.

Some New Elements

Some of the factors that are diverting attention to the leading golds are as follows:

1. The continued decline in commodity prices makes the relative selling value of gold still higher than it was, while at the same time further reductions in extraction costs are possible.

2. The hoarding of gold by private bankers and wealthy individuals in France and other countries is intensifying the seriousness of the world situation in regard to this metal and governments and banks in Europe are putting out private propaganda telling people that they can accomplish the same effect by buying the shares of the good gold mines instead of storing the metal unproductively.

3. The possibility that some of the world's leading currencies may be devaluated, including even the pound sterling if the British financial situation can not be improved, suggests an even higher price for gold measured in terms of these currencies. Should it be found necessary—to take an example that is not as extreme as it seems at first glance—to write down the value of the pound sterling to about $3.85 the value of gold in terms of British currency would be higher, and, while such a devaluation would be in the nature of a capital levy on British investors, it would be at the same time a bonus to the gold mines.

4. The continued weakness of stock markets has caused investors to look for securities that are likely to be affected favorably rather than unfavorably by continued depression. Gold stocks are the only ones to meet this test. The worse the stock markets generally get the better the golds are, not only relatively but absolutely.

McIntyre's Position

Recently some foreign buying has come into McIntyre Porcupine Mines, one of Canada's outstanding producers. This company has become a market favorite not only for the potentialities of the property and its earning power but due to the integrity of its officials and management, which has resulted in a stability and a market for its shares that few gold mining stocks have enjoyed.

With current dividends of $1 per share annually, payable quarterly, the yield, on a basis of current market prices of around $22 per share, is approximately 4½ per cent, one of the lowest yields paid by the dividend paying gold stocks, which reflects the high esteem in which the stock is held and to the extent to which the future possibilities are discounted.

Earnings have been steadily increasing in past years and in the company's last fiscal year, ended March 31 last, they amounted to $1.62 per share after deducting a special general reserve, equivalent to 50 cents a share, or earnings over twice the dividend requirements after all write-offs and depreciation.

Last month the company's new 2,000-ton mill, incorporating the latest and most modern metallurgical features, worked out by the company's own engineers, was placed into production, displacing the 1,500-ton mill previously in operation. This new mill and affiliated plant facilities gives the company what is commonly regarded as the finest gold mining plant in the world for its capacity, a plant which is expected to materially reduce operating expenses and give a higher recovery.

As a result of this new mill and increased tonnage, earnings are expected to be increased, according to well-informed circles, by close to 40 per cent above those of last year, or to approximately $3 per share.

McIntyre's mining operations are by their very nature wasting assets, and, while the ore reserves shown are only sufficient for about three and a half years supply at present milling capacities, they bear but little relation to the probable life of the property.

After 20 years as a successful producer the company has more ore proved and more potential ore than at any time in its history, while less than one-half of the property has been explored, to less than 4,000 ft. depth.

With earnings of close to $3 per share promised in the next fiscal year, it is expected that the dividends will be increased more in keeping with the earnings.

The Old Army Game Comes to Life Again

High Pressure New York Brokers Make Markets as Cover For Sale of Optioned Stock

Honest, Sincere Efforts Made to Share Odium

Has the "old army game" of financing mining companies by questionable methods come to life again as strong as ever? Evidence accumulates that a number of recent rather sensational advances in Canadian mining shares are not based so much upon developments at the properties as upon definite manipulation by interests who have obtained options on treasury stock and are "making" strong markets as a cover for unloading these shares, chiefly upon American investors.

Mining, particularly gold mining, is more than ever looming as one of Canada's greatest future industries and as such must be safeguarded from exploitation which might impair or bring discredit to the industry and retard financing, so essentially required.

The great activity and interest shown in Canadian gold mining is founded on sound fundamentals. In the first instance, Canada is gifted with a fertile field for exploration. Its great pre-Cambrian rocks, covering two-thirds of its area, has, in a few years, elevated Canada as the second gold producing nation in the world and only awaits adequately financed, well-directed effort to broaden this position.

As a contributing factor, the present economic situation benefits gold mining conversely, as the value of commodity prices and labor declines.

With these two underlying and dominant factors, United States mining moguls with capital are turning their attention to Canada as never before and within the past few weeks numerous scouts and representatives of this group have visited Canada with the avowed intention of participating in its gold development.

Also riding in the wake of the prosperity enjoyed by Canada's large gold mines and capitalizing upon their success, New York sharpshooters are interesting themselves in a number of good and some not so good second-grade gold properties. As a result a new menace to the Canadian mining industry and the Canadian mining investor looms, a menace that recalls the activities of the partners of certain brokerage houses who ran afoul of the law following the collapse of the base metal boom in 1929. And apparently the skilful tactics of these master minds of high pressure selling leave no opening for prosecution under the Ontario Security Frauds Prevention Act.

Raising Funds is Always Costly

Gold mining prospects must secure funds for development, this much is certain. Those which have great merit and fairly definite possibilities find little difficulty in securing funds to carry development work to a conclusive end, as established mining companies as well as individuals and financial houses are ever on the lookout for attractive properties. The second line of prospects and properties, which have seen varying degrees of development work in by-gone years, have more difficulty in raising funds with which to carry on. It is in this group that these New York financiers are particularly interested. Pressed for funds and apparently unable to finance development in any other way, these companies look across the border where there are brokers ever ready to co-operate. Preying upon a public that has been made receptive to the possibilities of gold mining through publicity of its achievements, these brokers find markets for all sorts of issues.

Financing a mining property necessarily involves a great deal of uncertainty. The costs of this class of financing are generally large particularly if the property lacks outstanding merit. To the man who finances such enterprises the rewards must be great to compensate him for his effort.

The public has a right to expect that its contributions to the enterprise will go, in the major part, into development work. If the money is raised at reasonable cost and is expended in an efficient, well-directed effort to prove up the prospect, there should be no complaint if the property finally proves a failure. The investor will at least have had a run for his money. But with the gamble in the enterprise so high, the sale of securities should be restricted to those prepared to lose, those who can afford to speculate in the hope of the high reward that success would insure. Unfortunately the less attractive the effort, the greater the sales effort, and the greater also the likelihood that this sales effort will be among ill-informed investors, who can not afford to lose.

How the Racket is Conducted

The "modus operandi" for the raising of funds for a number of gold prospects, now being brought back to life, is with minor variations similar to that outlined in the following case:

XYZ Gold Mines, capitalized at 3,000,000 shares, had 2,000,000 shares outstanding. It had a depleted treasury, having spent all of its original funds in development work, which was not finally successful. The property had been idle for many months, with little or no success in financing. The directors were putting up small sums monthly to carry on a meagre amount of work and were getting heartily sick of their responsibilities. At this juncture a New York broker came on the scene and offered to put up funds. He optioned the remaining 1,000,000 shares in the treasury of the company at graduated prices ranging from five cents to 50 cents per share. He induced the directors to pool their stock so that it would not come on the market and he rounded up other large blocks to insure that they would not have to be absorbed by him when he started to "make" a market.

At that time XYZ shares were selling at between one and two cents each. An official announcement that New York interests had undertaken to finance the property was the cue for increased activity. Immediately an increasing number of shares changed hands at gradually increasing prices and soon there was a heavy volume of trading with the shares selling at over ten cents. This was not ordinary trading between investors and speculators. Most of it was the result of "wash" sales by the New York broker. He would place an order with some reputable New York house to buy various blocks at various prices on a rising scale and at the same time place an order with some Toronto broker to sell at the same prices. The transactions went through the exchange and as far as the other brokers were concerned were quite legitimate. But all it cost the New York broker to run up the stock was the commission to the brokers he used. If the rising price brought in outside offerings of stock the New York broker had to absorb them to hold the market. If they brought in new buyers it made his job easier.

Straight Tips Come From the Mine

About this time, news from the property began to be given out. The directors began to publish progress reports and all sorts of rumors that the stock was going to fifty cents or to a dollar were circulated. The public started to buy and this helped to support the market. But actually the New York broker did not care an awful lot whether the Canadian public bought or not. He merely wanted some good Canadian quotations that his agents throughout the States could show to their clients and induce them to buy stock "at the market." And as these orders "at the market" came in, the New York broker fed out his option stock to the Americans. As he was able to sell all the stock he had under option at five cents, he then ran the market a little higher and began to feed out the stock he had under option at ten cents and so on. In the meantime the XYZ Mine was getting in some real money and had its men at work.

There are, of course, various modifications of the plan. Some of the financing brokers actually find they can feed out large quantities of stock on a rising scale as the public buys. Others feed out no stock through the exchange, merely using the exchange to create a market as a cover for their direct sales through salesmen. Sometimes the campaign is so successful that the stock continues to rise and then some of the higher price options are taken up, netting the mine treasury substantial sums. In other cases the campaign turns sour after only a small amount of selling has been done. In such a case the broker is quick to abandon the whole deal and turn to something sweeter, leaving the stock to find its own level and leaving the company with a scant $5,000 or $10,000 to make a mine.

Looks Foolproof to All Except Investor

It will be seen that the scheme is fairly fool-proof from the standpoint of the individual New York broker and company that gives the option on its stock. The high pressure salesmanship is carried on outside Canada and the directors of the mine are able to pretend that they have not the slightest idea of how the stock is being sold. They have given a legitimate option and they are able to wash their hands in the nearest basin.

But it is not foolproof from the standpoint of the mining investor who thinks he is buying stock in the market at a natural level of prices dictated by supply and demand, whereas in reality he is buying stock at a price fixed by the New York broker.

The number of similar transactions now being put over is beginning to throw Canadian mining under a cloud of suspicion across the line. Recently the attorney-general's department of the state of New York checked up on the activities of some brokers pushing Canadian listed mining shares. Better Business-Bureaus are beginning to ask questions and publish exposés.

The whole business is menacing. It is menacing because it is bound to throw even the most honest and sincere mining efforts under suspicion; because it is bound also to make the public so suspicious of mining shares in general that the excellent work that has been done in rebuilding Canada's important mining exchange — the Standard — will be to some extent nullified. The rise of the golds is again focussing world attention on Canadian mining shares—and rightly so. Let us not now lose this advantage.

The new activities demand concerted action to safeguard the industry. With the future of Canada's gold mining so bright, and with so much at stake, the time is ripe for joint co-operation by the gold producers, mining engineers, brokers and financial agents to **curb any activities which in any way would impair the future.**

TREADWELL-YUKON PLANS EXAMINING YOUNG-DAVIDSON

Company Turning Its Attention to Interesting Gold Prospects

A further interest in gold properties is evidenced by Treadwell-Yukon Co., which last week optioned the Young-Davidson property in the Matachewan area.

Young-Davidson Mines was incorporated in 1926 to develop five claims, 160 acres in Powell township, Matachewan area, Ontario. A shaft was sunk to a depth of 200 ft., two levels were established and about 425 ft. of drifting was carried on on the 200 ft. level.

In 1926 the Porcupine Gold Fields Development & Finance Co., carried on an extensive diamond drilling programme indicating a substantial tonnage of relatively low grade ore, but since that time development has been quiescent.

A few months ago Treadwell-Yukon optioned a group of claims near Amos, on the trans-continental line of the Canadian National Railways, in Northern Quebec, and at the present time has a party engaged in exploration work and sampling.

The Treadwell-Yukon is managed by the Bradleys, of San Francisco, who are active in the exploration of new properties all over the continent. Recently, reports were circulated that another of their companies, the Alaska Juneau, was interested in some properties in Ontario and Quebec, this rumor evidently having arisen owing to the activity of Treadwell-Yukon, which they control.

TOWNSITE STARTS DEWATERING MINE SINKING PLANNED

New Finances Permit the Property Examined Years Ago to Be Explored

Kirkland Townsite Mines, which announced a refinancing arrangement a few weeks ago, has started dewatering its property at Kirkland Lake, Ont., and plans deepening its shaft to an immediate objective of 2,500 ft.

Previous work during 1924 to 1927 consisted of sinking the shaft to a depth of 700 ft. and establishing levels at 125 ft. intervals. The last work done in 1928 was to diamond drill the property from one of the deep levels of the adjoining Wright-Hargreaves mines. The drill core showed the vein structure was encountered but values were unimportant.

Wright-Hargreaves did some crosscutting southward toward the Kirkland Townsite property and encountered a vein which is reported to have assayed approximately $12 across drift width. This was followed to the Kirkland Townsite boundary.

In 1923 the property was optioned to the Anglo-Canadian Explorers, which did some diamond drilling as well as shaft sinking but the option was later given up.

The company has an authorized capitalization of $3,000,000 in $1 par value shares, increased from $2,000,000 in 1927. The number of shares presently outstanding has not been announced. The company is headed by R. H. Lyman, president, of Cobalt. W. A. Gordon, Harry Oakes, G. A. Bagshaw were heavy shareholders and former directors of the company.

Canusa Mining Shares Approved for Listing

Shares of Canusa Mining & Development Co. have been approved for listing on the Standard Stock & Mining Exchange, Toronto, and are to be called for trading at an early date.

Incorporated with an Ontario charter in 1928, the company has an authorized capitalization of $3,000,000, in $1 par value shares, of which 1,799,987 are outstanding.

In July the company started a pilot mill of about 50 tons daily capacity to bulk sample its ore and clean up the high grade ore encountered.

The property is in Whitney and Tisdale townships, Porcupine district, Ontario, and is known as the old Scottish-Ontario claims, the first claims to come under development in the area.

Drills Busy on Davidson Float Source Not Proven

Diamond drilling of the Jake Davidson property, in Hinks township, Matachewan area, Ontario, is progressing but the vein now being drilled is not thought to be the source of float which first attracted interest in the property.

The massive high grade float found is thought to have emanated from a stronger vein than the one now being drilled and exploration work is being vigourously prosecuted toward finding the source.

The property is under option to the Mining Corp. of Canada, which is providing initially up to $30,000 toward proving the possibilities of the property.

Pioneer Production Increases in August

Production by Pioneer Gold Mines, operating in the Bridge River district of British Columbia, for August, amounted to approximately $65,000, the highest production so far recorded by the company.

Ore Receipts at Trail

Following is a statement of ore received at the Trail smelter, for the period September 1 to 7, 1931, inclusive:—

Name of mine and locality	Tons
Bell, Beaverdell	50
Copper Basin, Princeton	21
Silver King, Tulameen	27
Union, Lynch Creek	34
Wellington, Beaverdell	41
Total	173
Total company	6,761
Grand total	6,934

Turner Valley Drilling Report

Wells Drilled by Imperial Oil

Progress Report—Week Ending September 11, 1931

Name of Well	No.	Type	Depth last report feet	Present depth feet	Feet drilled	Remarks
S. Lowery	3	R.	5333	5446	113	Drilling in lime. Top porous zone 5250 ft.
Sterling Pac.	2	R.	3887	4083	196	Drilling in shale.
Lethbridge	1	S.	3610	3654	44	Drilling in shale, casing lowered to 3,634 ft.

Note: R.—Rotary. S.—Standard.

Telluride Gold Insurance Paid Judgments Too

Telluride Gold Producers, which had its new mill in Skead township, Boston Creek area, destroyed by fire on July 10, last, has had its insurance claim paid and outstanding judgments settled.

Early this year a shipment of concentrate was made after which the company were forced to suspend operations owing to financial troubles, and it was while the deputy sheriff was in possession of the property that the fire occurred. While the insurance policy was for $55,000 the insurance adjusters are understood to have placed the loss at $81,000 and made an award of $44,800. Later on a settlement was made for $40,000, which was promptly paid into court owing to judgments outstanding.

It is understood that after all claims are settled there will be approximately $10,000 left with which to carry on further development work. It is now planned to diamond drill the main shear zone from the 250 foot level.

The company, which has been pioneering development work in Skead township, has been dogged with financial difficulties and ill-luck ever since the work started on the property twelve years ago. A reorganization this spring provided treasury stock with which to raise further funds.

ASHLEY PROPERTY TO BE EXPLORED TO 500 FT. DEPTH

Deepening Shaft to 500 Ft. and Opening Three New Levels Planned

J. P. Watson, president of the Mining Corp. of Canada, is visiting the property of its subsidiary, the Ashley Gold Mining Corp., in the Matachewan area, to inspect personally the latest developments.

Drifting on the vein on the 125 to 250 ft. levels for approximately 300 ft. has confirmed the results indicated by diamond drilling. Careful sampling has been done as drifting has progressed and assays are somewhat higher than those obtained by diamond drilling, particularly on the 250 ft. level. The main vein is narrow, and carries very high values, while paralleling it are a number of thin quartz stringers in an altered basalt, which will permit all being mined and giving a good mineable width of commercial ore. The grade of ore to be mined will be determined by the width stope but indications are that the thin quartz stringers and intervening basalt can all be mined at a profit.

Sink to 500 Feet

Present plans are to suspend drifting on the two levels established and confine efforts to sinking to an immediate depth of 500 ft. and opening up three new levels. It is estimated that this work will be completed by the end of November when drifting on all levels can be vigorously carried on and a decision reached as to the size of mill to be built.

Power for development work is being provided by a steam plant using wood for fuel. Since the property is on the timber limits of Booth Lumber Co., Mining Corp. is obliged to pay for all spruce timber cut. Plans now call for extending the clearing about the camp in order to lessen the fire hazard, and since this is necessary the timber cut will provide adequate fuel for the present plant or until a decision is reached regarding a mill.

Electric power is available from two sources. The Northern Canada Power Corp. has a transmission line within ten miles of the site of the mine, and 30 miles away is the new Hydro Commission transmission line running from the Abitibi canyon development to Sudbury.

San Antonio Offers Shareholders Rights

San Antonio Gold Mines is offering its shareholders rights to subscribe to the new stock at 40 cents per share, on the basis of one new common share for each five new shares held.

On Sept. 10, the stock of the predecessor company, the San Antonio Mines, became exchangeable into shares of the parent company, San Antonio Gold Mines, on the basis of one new share for each three shares held.

N. A. Timmins and associates optioned 1,000,000 shares of the new stock at 40 cents per share and have undertaken to provide all money required to bring the property into production.

Coniagas Now Drilling Munroe Gold Find

The Munroe property on McKenzie Island, Red Lake now being diamond drilled for Coniagas Mines continues, but results of this work are not yet available.

This property is known as McNeely group of claims, was under development by J. A. Munro and was optioned early in August by Coniagas, whose manager, F. D. Reid, is also manager of Howey Mines, four miles away.

Great interest is attached to the development of this property since it has one of the most spectacular gold showings in the area.

Hedlunds Drilling is Not Impressive

The Hedlunds claims in Matachewan area, under option jointly to Ventures Ltd., and Nipissing Mining Co., are being diamond drilled by the latter, with results understood not to be particularly encouraging.

No definite diamond drilling campaign has been carried out but drilling has been of an exploratory nature and results have been erratic. While it is too early to pass judgment on the property, officials are understood not to be overly enthused by the work done to date.

KERR LAKE MINES REPORTS DEFICIT FOR FISCAL YEAR

Operating Subsidiary in New Zealand Plans Resuming Dredging

Annual report of Kerr Lake Mines for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1931 shows a net loss of $11,344, as compared with a profit of $4,298 in the previous year.

Revenue consisted of interest amounting to $5,017, dividends of $500, and gain on sale of securities of $106, while expenses are made up of administration and general expenses of $10,445, and exploration and mine examinations of $6,522.

Active operations are conducted through subsidiaries. Kerr Lake Mining Co., on operating subsidiary and former silver producer in the Cobalt area, had an enviable record as a dividend payer, distributing $10,521,000 until suspension in October 1927.

Kerr Lake Mines owns 1,001,000 shares in the Tahoe Silver Mines at Utah and 95,242 common shares and 15,265 preferred shares in the Rimu Gold Dredging Company of New Zealand. It also owns 132,000 shares in the Wettlaufer Lorrain Silver Mines which has been inactive for many years. The principal source of revenue is from the company's investment in the Rimu Gold Dredging Co., which in 1930 produced gold valued at approximately $200,000. Dredging operations were discontinued in June last in order to transfer the machinery to a new steel haul and it is planned to resume operations by October 1. No dividends were paid by Rimu during the year.

The company has in addition to its share investments outlined above, liquid assets totalling $136,188 made up principally of investments in City of New York bonds valued at $134,391. Current liabilities are made up of sundry accounts totalling $11,081 and unclaimed dividends of $4,069, leaving a net working capital of $121,038.

REPORT INDICATES FLIN FLON MINE'S PROBABLE OUTPUT

Talc in Ore Known to be Offering Smelting Difficulties

The six months production report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics provides information as to the recovery being made by Manitoba's two copper producers, Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co. and Sherritt Gordon.

Giving credit for the copper concentrates produced by Sherritt Gordon and treated by Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., the latter's copper output appears to be around 11,750,000 pounds for the six months, while the value of the silver and gold recovered from its ore works out at around $625,000 or approximately $1.20 per ton of ore treated. The production in the first three months of the current year is given at 250,000 tons from which an operating profit of $1.30 per ton was made. Since this time, however, copper prices have declined further although the tonnage has been increased slightly, which on the same basis, brings costs close to recovery values.

The copper recovered is averaging between one and one and a quarter per cent, according to deductions in the first six months. To this may be added precious metals recovery of around $1.20 per ton.

Talc Troublesome

Although a pilot mill tested the ore before the present 3,000 ton plant was built, and the treatment of the ore was successfully worked out, it is known that metallurgical problems are still being presented owing to the talc in the ore. Occasionally seams of talc around six inches in width so increase the percentage of this mineral that the flotation equipment cannot handle it. The result being that it passes into the copper concentrate, thereby presenting smelting difficulties. The copper concentrate is also low in copper, running occasionally down to 10 per cent. While these problems are not insurmountable, at the present time when the company is combating unfavorable metal markets they do offer a serious problem.

McCollam Gold Mines Newly Incorporated

Financing arrangements have been announced by the McCollam Gold Mines, a newly incorporated company owning 1,123 acres in Hincks township, Matachewan area, Ontario.

The properties lie adjacent to and northwest of the McGill and Ashley groups under development by the Mining Corp. of Canada. Surface work has exposed three veins, two of which show free gold and tellurides. One vein has been traced on the surface for about 400 ft.

The McCollam Gold Mines is headed by J. E. Day, Toronto, as president and has a capitalization of $4,000,000 in $1 par value shares of which 1,500,000 shares were issued to the vendors of the property and are pooled.

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Ontario Gold Production Shows Two New Shippers

Gold bullion production in August, in Ontario, was valued at $3,548,458 according to the Ontario Department of Mines. This compares with a production of $3,618,372 in July.

In August two new producers were recorded, the Parkhill Mines, in the Michipicoten area and the Croesus, in Munroe township, which last operated in 1923. The production by the Kirkland Lake camp again leads that of the Porcupine district as it has every month this year with the exception of February. Kirkland Lake producers in order of value of production are as follows. Lake Shore, Teck-Hughes, Wright-Hargreaves, Sylvanite, Kirkland Lake Gold Mining and Barry Hollinger.

In the Porcupine camp the order of value of production was: Hollinger, McIntyre, Dome, Coniaurum, Vipond, March Gold and Croesus. In northwestern Ontario the producers were: Howey, Minto and Parkhill.

The following tabulation gives the production for previous months as compared with the same months last year:

Source and Period	1930 Total Value $	1931 Total Value $
Porcupine—		
1930	17,822,365	......
Aver. per month	1,485,197	......
January	1,460,600	1,572,678
February	1,313,661	1,608,239
March	1,464,947	1,580,468
April	1,561,925	1,681,895
May	1,545,110	1,415,905
June	1,347,189	1,584,020
July	1,467,220	1,673,144
August	1,260,860	1,692,709
Kirkland Lake—		
1930	17,231,709	......
Aver. per month	1,435,976	......
January	1,281,888	1,649,438
February	1,296,246	1,364,538
March	1,487,216	1,760,088
April	1,393,520	1,791,144
May	1,349,969	1,865,241
June	1,552,921	1,886,233
July	1,365,743	1,867,274
August	1,397,780	1,758,015
Aver. per month	2,959,905	......
January	2,742,488	3,289,032
February	2,609,907	3,228,222
March	2,952,163	3,402,238
April	2,977,296	3,539,553
May	2,933,906	3,346,147
June	2,952,110	3,553,300
July	2,888,302	3,618,372
August	2,721,563	3,548,458

Crude bullion received from Ontario gold mines by the Royal Mint, Ottawa, during August was 75,079.95 ounces, containing 66,551.57 ounces of gold and 3,438.16 ounces of silver.

Crawley and McCracken Awarded Large Contract

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—What is claimed to be the largest boarding contract ever let in Canada has been made between the Ontario Government and Crawley and McCracken Co. of Sudbury. The Ontario Government is carrying on a road building campaign in Northern Ontario to provide employment during the coming winter.

It is estimated that 10,000 men will be employed in camps of about 100 men each. Crawley and McCracken Co. will equip these camps with beds, mattresses, blankets and all the cooking and dining room equipment and operate them at a price of 80 cents a man a day.

It is stated that this price is the lowest at which a contract of this kind has been made since before the war. The men will be housed in buildings or in tents with side walls. Every man will have a bed with a steel spring, mattress, ample blankets and a pillow. The entire work is subject to approval of the Minister of Lands and Forests; activity will start about October 1.

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